

The Times

LOS ANGELES

XIIth YEAR.

TWELVE PAGES.

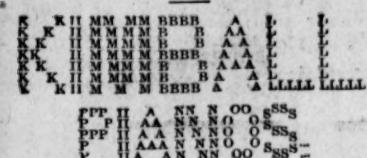
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1893.

5:00 o'clock A.M.

PER WEEK, 20c.
PER MONTH, 25c. FIVE CENTS

STANDARD PIANOS—
And Piano Dealers.
COULD ANYTHING MORE BE ADDED?

The following is a verbatim copy
of the text of the diploma on
the exhibit.



This exhibit deserves an award:
First—The tone quality, which is
full, round, sympathetic and musical.
Second—The duration and singing
quality of the tones is remarkable.
Third—The scale is even and free
from breaks.
Fourth—The action is first-class in
every respect.
Fifth—The touch is easy, elastic
and prompt in response, admitting
of great rapidity.
Sixth—Materials and construction
give evidence of extreme care in
their selection and workmanship,
and art in the finishing. The
designs of the cases are of great
artistic excellence and are finished
in the most perfect manner."

In all essential points pre-eminent.

Sole agency for Southern California at
BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,
103 N. Spring st.

A MUSEMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER
(Under the direction of Al Hayman.)
H. C. WYATT, Manager

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
October 12, 13, 14 and Saturday
Matinee.

The peerless Comedienne, KATIE EMMETT, supported by the silver voiced tenor, ANDREW MACK, in the romantic Irish play
KILLARNEY.

Under the management of Mr. Harry
Williamson.

The grandest of all Irish dramas. A car-
load of special scenery. Elegant costumes.
Beautiful songs. See the great leap for life.
REGULAR PRICES—\$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.

FIFTH SEASON, 1893-4.

HENRY J. KRAMER'S SCHOOL FOR
Dancing and Deportment.

NEW CLASSES.

BEGINNERS CLASS—Ladies, misses and
masters, opens Oct. 14, 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.

ADVANCED CLASS—Ladies, misses and
masters, opens Saturday, October 14, 3:30 to
5:30 p.m.

INFANTS' CLASS—For children 1 to 7
years old, opens Monday, Oct. 16, 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.
REGULAR CLASSES—Ladies and gentlemen,
Monday and Thursday evenings.

Open Monday, Oct. 16, at 7:30 p.m.
DANCING AND DEPORTMENT—gentlemen,
opens Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 8 p.m.

For further particulars apply at the office
3 to 6 daily, 100 W. Fifth st. Reference re-
quested from all applicants.

CHINESE THEATER—
310 Marchessault st.

Open Every Evening.

Fine Company—20 Actors—Gorgeous New
Costumes.

Imported from China at an expense of
over \$5000.

GOOD MUSIC.

AMERICANS WELCOME.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Performance begins at 7 o'clock.

CARLYLE PETERSILEA'S MUSIC SCHOOL
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

is the headquarters for all of his musical
publications, and also his published lit-
erature. The "Petersilea" recovered Contraband
(sixth edition), \$1. "Oceanside," a psychical
novel (paper cover, fifth edition), 50c. "Mary
Anne," a romance (European edition), \$1. "Philistines," a romance
(elegant European edition), \$1.50.

Send postpaid on receipt of price.

THE SOHMER PIANO,
Which was given the
HIGHEST AWARD—

At the World's Fair, is sold only by
FISHER & BOYD PIANO CO.,
121 and 123 N. Spring st.

L. A. PHONOGRAPH PARLORS—

Best place of amusement in the city.

345 S. SPRING STREET.

SPECIALISTS—

Diseases Treated.

DR. WM. DAWSON, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
treats chronic nervous diseases, by advanced methods, and has treated
men for years' practice in this city. Office, 345 S. Broadway.

MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH—SPECIALTY midwifery; ladies cared for during confinement, at 727 Belvedere.

DR. B. G. CONRAD, OPTHALMIC OP-
TION, with the L. A. Optical Institute;
eyes examined free. 125 S. SPRING ST.

DR. DEWITT C. BENNETT, HAS
treated successfully special diseases
over 40 years. 112 W. Second st.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL COR. 16TH
and Hill sts.

LEXINGTON HOT SPRINGS—
The famous health and mountain resort of
Southern California hotel first-class;
lighted by gas, electric light, and by hot
water from the springs; overlooking San
Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands;
bus lines, Arrowhead Station at 12:30
and p.m.; leaves San Bernardino at
3:30 p.m. Postoffice and telephone at
the springs. City office, Coulter's Dry
Goods Store.

WHY NOT RIDE?

Price per hour at O. K. STABLE, 248 S.
Main st.; Al stock; Single, \$1; double, \$2;
Single, all day, \$2.50; half day, \$1.50;
Double, all day, \$3.50; half day, \$2.50;
Surry, all day, \$3.00; half day, \$1.50;
3-seater, all day, \$7.00; half day, \$3.50.
On Sundays a shade higher.

HOTEL LINCOLN—COR. SECOND AND
Hill sts.—First-class family hotel; ap-
artments, \$10; suites, \$15; central location;
electric cars pass to and from in their
seats in 5 minutes.

THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

THE WHIPPLE, 33 S. HILL ST.—A
new and handsomely furnished board-
ing house, conducted by MRS. D. J.
WHIPPLE, formerly of Second and
Hill sts.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—
Fair and Square American.
\$1.50 per day.

HOTEL ST. ANGELO—COR. TEMPLE
and Grand Ave.; cool, pleasant rooms;
reasonable rates.

DENTISTS—

And Dental Rooms.

ADAMS BROS. DENTISTS, 2314 S.
Main st.; Drs. Adams, sons and father;
partial filling and extracting, \$6; and \$1. crown,
\$5; sets teeth, \$6 to \$10; established in
Los Angeles 1875.

DR. L. W. WELLS, SPRING AND
First, Wilson Block; elevator; gold
crown and bridge work; teeth extracted,
no pain.

DR. TOLBURST, DENTIST, 1084 N.
Spring st.; rooms 2, 6, 7; painless extraction.

DR. H. W. BRODHEAD, DENTIST, 223
S. Spring st., rooms 2 and 3.

MRS. DR. WELLS—OFFICE IN HER
brick block, 127 E. Third st. Specialty
diseases of women.

LOS ANGELES INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

OCTOBER 16, 17, 18, 19 20 and 21, 1893.

The greatest fair ever held in Southern California.

\$20,000 IN PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

THE WHOLE DISPLAY AT AGRICULTURAL PARK.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION NO. 6.

J. C. NEWTON, President.

POINTS OF THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

—IN—

The Times.

TODAY'S BULLETIN—OCTOBER 12, 1893.

(By TELEGRAPH.) The Senate up-
all night—Geary's speech against the
Chinese.... The race between the Val-
kyrie and Vigilant not finished—The
Valkyrie's captain admits defeat....
Brigands rob a train in Russia—Seven
killed.... A vast consolidation of street
railroads in San Francisco.... Unem-
ployed men steal another train.... The
directors of the World's Fair have a
banquet.... Astor's yacht cuts into a
ferry steamer.... Oaklanders tearing up
the Southern Pacific piles.... President
Peixotto of Brazil says he will submit
to the people's will.... Conflicts be-
tween posse and outlaws.... Bicycle
and cricket records broken.... Families
poisoned by water and cornmeal.

NOTABLE LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Second day's session of the Interna-
tional Irrigation Congress—Able pa-
pers read, and many resolutions pre-
sented.... Examination of Henry J.
Stanley before the United States com-
missioner.... Letter from Library direc-
tors to Auditor Teale.... The Supreme
Court reverses the decision in the
Field-Shorb case.... Two more Chinese
ordered deported by Judge Ross.

GEARY'S PLEA.

To Rid the Coast of
Yellow Slaves,

He Appeals to the South For
Assistance.

Great Applause at the Close of
His Speech.

Repeal Causes Voorhees to Lose
His Head.

Interesting Session of Both Houses—The
Rights of the Majority Discussed
in the Senate—Measures
Called Up.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(By the Asso-
ciated Press.) Some members of
the Senate who believe that a com-
promise is better than the passage or
abandonment of the repeal bill were
engaged this morning in the effort to
secure an agreement. The effort, how-
ever, was only tentative, and has so
far failed of results.

One of the Senators engaged in the
attempt said today that the leaders
were not in the mood for agreement at
this time. The only way to bring about
an understanding is to begin
night work, and let the country see
the impossibility of accomplishing re-
sults by that means. He thinks it will
come when the repeal leaders discover,
as in his opinion, they soon will, the
impossibility of holding a quorum.

The leaders of the various proposi-
tions expect no final result until it be-
comes evident that a quorum cannot
be kept in the Senate. After that a
compromise is expected, for but few
really believe that a vote on repea-
lal can be reached.

All day long today there were evi-
dences of preparation for a fight. A
few Senators were in the chamber, but a
glance into the cloakrooms and a peep
into the committee-rooms showed that
many of them were sleeping, and bus-
banding their strength for a siege. The
forces on both sides were divided so as
to be able to give each other relief by
taking up the defense of their position in
turn. The employees of the Senate were
likewise separated into relays in
anticipation of continuous work. The
address of every Senator has been care-
fully revised up to date, and the ser-
geant-at-arms has compiled a mass of
interesting information as to the usual
haunts of the Senators, in order that
those who drift away may be tracked
to their lairs.

In the committee-rooms, couches and
blankets were prepared, and everything
possible done to make comfortable
the situation, in which the Senators
find themselves. At the hour of 6
o'clock approached, at which it was
expected that the majority would have a
majority, the Regatta Committee could do
nothing but wait before it gave the start-
ing signal. About 1 o'clock the commit-
tee was still unsatisfied as to the probable
appearance of the breeze, and a signal
was run up asking the contestants
if they would consent to a postponement
for the day.

The Vigilant asserted that she was
willing. The Valkyrie made no re-
sponse, and the committee felt it incum-
bent upon them to start the boats. A
little breeze came out from the south-southwest
meantime, and, at 1:35 o'clock, the preparatory gun was fired.

The racers at once began maneuvering
for best position, and when, at 1:45, the starting gun was fired, the Valkyrie
crossed the line with a length of clear water between her and
the Vigilant. They had scarcely gone over when both went about, the Valkyrie
having gained two or three hundred feet.

Senator Butler of South Carolina said
that Voorhees had gone a step beyond

the issue when he said the question now
confronting the Senate was whether
the government should stop, and that
the Senate was capable of self-govern-
ment.

"Is the majority not willing to
make weathering very fast with the
centerboard, so the cutter went about to maintain her weather
position if she could?"

The wind increased from six to eight miles while
the general was going on, but dropped back again. Running off
shore, the Vigilant clearly out-
footed the Valkyrie. At 4:43 p.m., the Vigilant came around on the port
tack, crossing the Valkyrie's bows a
good quarter of a mile away.

The air strengthened again, and the
Vigilant was in fortune by getting the
most of it. Finally, the Vigilant rounded the stake at about 6:37, the
Valkyrie about seven minutes later.

After the racers began to run before
the wind for home, darkness set in,
and the immense fleet of excursion
boats undertook to get home as quickly
as possible.

EXCITING INCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A sensational
collision occurred in midstream in
North River this morning. John Jacob
Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal was
going at full speed down the river,
loaded with prominent society people, to
witness the yacht race. She ran un-
checked into the side of a heavily-
loaded Pennsylvania Railroad steamer,
cutting in the side some six feet.

The utmost consternation prevailed
on both vessels. Women ran screaming
up and down the decks, and many
fainted. The engines of the yacht were
reversed, and she backed away. A hasty examination of the ferryboat
showed that, owing to the projecting
deck and cabin of the boat, the hull was
not cut below the water-line, and there
was no danger of sinking. The engines
started up and the boat proceeded to the dock.

The Nourmahal sustained no injury,
beyond having her bowsprit broken, and
her nose twisted. She proceeded on
her way. The blame for the collision
appears to be with the Nourmahal.

A New Yacht.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Exchange
Telegraph Company says that if the
Valkyrie is defeated by the Vigilant,
John Jameson of Belfast, owner of the
yacht race, will build a new boat
and challenge for the America's cup.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Grant
of the Royal Yacht Squadron today
denied absolutely the rumor that a
member of the Royal Yacht Squadron
would challenge for the America's cup
in the event of the Valkyrie being
defeated.

EASTERN RACES.

Some Remarkable Time, Made on the Lex-
ington Track.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Oct. 11.—(By the
Associated Press.) Records suffered
again here today, three being broken.
In the race-for-all, the four fastest
heat winners made in a race were wit-
nessed. Arion was sent to break his
record of 2:10%, and trotted in 2:07%,
the fastest time ever made over a track
in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—Track fair.

Jockey Thorp had two bones broken
in his left arm, and was badly bruised in
his right arm.

At

[COAST RECORD.]

A BIG COMBINATION.**Consolidation of 'Frisco Street Railways.****A Vast Undertaking Backed by Enormous Capital.****The Southern Pacific Controls the Greater Part.****Huntington, Hopkins & Co. Sell Their Business—Oaklanders Tear Up the Railroad Piles—Methodist Conference—Storm at Astoria.**

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The Chronicle says that a big combination of street railways, which has been in progress for some time, has at last been completed with a capital stock of a little over \$18,000,000. Of this the Southern Pacific controls 76 per cent., and the remaining 24 per cent. is divided between the ferries and Cliff House, Omnibus and North Beach and Mission roads.

It is understood that the ferries and Cliff House Road get one-third of this latter amount. The combination includes the system of street-car lines and controls nearly all the travel of the city. Only six lines remain out of the combination.

The results of the new deal will be a substantial saving to the city, as part of the city's great reduction in running expenses and the number of employees. The new corporation controls nearly all the ferry and park travel in the city.

LEGAL COMPLICATIONS.

These Southern Pacific Piles Causing Considerable Verstion.

OAKLAND, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) In accordance with the injunction served on yesterday, the city government of Oakland has stopped the work of removing the fence of piles which the Southern Pacific Company had placed about the water-front.

Early this morning the railroad company caused the work of replacing the removed piles to be commenced. Mayor Felt, who had issued an injunction upon which a motion for setting aside the restraining order might be based.

At noon it was reported that while the railroad was driving piles at one end of the line, they were being pulled up at the other.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Bishop Fitzgerald Presides at the Forty-third Session.

FRESNO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The forty-third annual session of the Pacific Methodist Conference convened in this city this morning. Bishop Fitzgerald presiding. L. C. Renfro was elected secretary.

Upon the call of the roll, about eighty ministers responded, quite a number of laymen.

Seventy-seven clerical and twenty lay members were present and answered the roll call. The presiding elders of various districts made brief statements of the condition of the work under their care, indicating an increase in the membership.

Transfers were announced as follows: E. H. McWhirter, from North Alabama; H. C. Meredith, from Southwest Missouri; C. E. W. Smith, from Missouri, and J. C. Parker, from the Colorado Conference. The conference was organized in California in 1852, and now numbers seventy-seven regular preachers, fifty local preachers, and 8000 members, with property valued at \$500,000.

OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Preparing to Transfer Their Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) Within a few weeks the well-known house of Huntington, Hopkins & Co. will pass out of existence. Their hardware business will be continued by new men, but not on the scale heretofore established. The heavy hardware trade is to be dropped altogether.

The change will occur as soon as the transfer can be made without detriment to those who sell and to those who buy.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

The Old Flores Hotel and a Blacksmith Shop at Fresno Burned.

FRESNO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The old Flores Hotel and Hayes' blacksmith shop were burned at an early hour this morning. Two other buildings were ignited, but the flames were promptly extinguished. The origin of the fire was undoubtedly incendiary, as the hotel was unoccupied, and was the first to burn. The loss is about \$1500, and was partly insured.

BORROWED MONEY.

A Wholesale Liquor House Closed on an Attachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The house of G. Cohn & Co., wholesale liquor and tobacco, was closed today on an attachment by the Bank of Paris and America. The liabilities are \$35,000, mostly borrowed money.

AN INSPECTOR INJURED.

George Johnson Caught Between Two Cars and Fatally Crushed.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) George Johnson, a car inspector, was probably fatally injured in the Southern Pacific yards this afternoon, being caught between the coupling-bars of two cars. He was frightfully crushed. He has been removed to the hospital in San Francisco.

PILLED WITH SHOT.

A San Jose Boy Severely Injured by His Cousin.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) A sad accident occurred here yesterday. Louis Blasi, aged 12 years, was studying his lesson, when his cousin, Mike Blasi, came into the house, took up an old musket, and, thinking it was not loaded, aimed at Louis and pulled the trigger.

The charge of shot tore through the little fellow's back, penetrating the kidneys and right lung. The dying boy exonerates his cousin of any criminal intent.

FEARED HER HUSBAND.

A Mother Assists Her Daughter to Wed With Fatal Results.

SAN RAFAEL, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) Mrs. Thomas Flanagan today assisted her eighteen-year-old daughter, Jennie, to marry Frank Hall, against the wishes of her husband, who opposed the marriage. The mother accompanied the bridal couple

as far as Sausalito, and returned to San Rafael on the train.

Flanagan entered the car at the west end and approached his wife with his hand in a threatening manner, with his hand in his hip-pocket. The frightened woman jumped from the moving train, and received injuries which may prove fatal. Flanagan had bad character, and was under bonds to keep the peace for having previously threatened his family with death.

Blew at Astoria.

ASTORIA, Oct. 11.—Since yesterday afternoon, a heavy storm has been raging in this locality and about the mouth of the river, and no small steamers have attempted to leave their moorings all day.

Sentenced For Burglary.

HANFORD, Oct. 11.—W. M. O'Donnell was found guilty of burglary in the Superior Court of this county on Monday, and was today sentenced by Superior Judge Jacobs to two years in San Quentin.

THE NEW HUB.**Occurrences of One Day at the American Center.****Gov. Norris and Staff Do the Honors For Connecticut—A Banquet by the Directors of the Fair—Various Congresses.**

By Telegraph to The Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) A special to the Republic from Nevada, Mo., says that news has been received there of the wholesale poisoning of a farmer's family near Jericho Springs.

Poison was placed in the well from which the family used water. The mother died in a few hours, and no hopes of recovery are entertained for three of the children and two others, not members of the family, who took dinner at the house.

POISON IN A WELL.**GEARY'S PLEA.**

[Continued from first page.]

Dastardly Outrage Near Jericho Springs.**Six Persons are Affected by the Mixture.****A Mother Dead, Three Children and Others Dying.****Officer Tool Assailed by Italians—The Mafia Believed to Be at Work—Eleven Persons Poisoned Eating Cornmeal Cakes.**

By Telegraph to The Times.

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THE MAFIA.**Another Instance in Which It Appears to Be Working.**

NEW ORLEANS (La.), Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) Officer Tool had his throat cut some weeks ago in a patrol-wagon by a desperado Italian whom he arrested. The case of the Italian was fixed for trial tomorrow.

Last night Tool was assailed and beaten, after being waylaid, and is probably fatally injured. It is believed the Mafia is again at work, and it is the purpose of the Italian's friends to murder Tool in order that he might not be able to testify against their countryman.

TARTAR EMETIC.**Eleven Persons Prostrated by Eating Cornmeal Cake.**

MARINETTE (Wis.), Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) At Twin Islands, Monday noon, the families of William Fassett and Ed Vedoe, eleven in all, ate a late dinner at the former's home. Corn-meal cake was the chief article of food, and they were taken with vomiting and diarrhea, which were attributed to tartar metie, instead of salsafus. A physician was called, and most of the sufferers are in a fair condition, but some may die.

HARRISON DECLINED.**He Refuses to Be Made Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) Gen. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin was elected commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion, at the annual meeting today to succeed ex-President Hayes. Ex-President Harrison was the choice of a large number of the members, but he came to the meeting for the especial purpose of declining the honor. Harrison's son, who was devoted to hearing the reports of officers, and in the afternoon, officers for the ensuing year were elected. The next meeting will be held at Philadelphia, in October, 1894.

RAILROAD RECORD.**Lumber Rates Were Not Fixed Up—Personal Mention.**

General Freight Agent S. B. Hynes of the Southern Pacific road, has returned from San Francisco, where representations of all the lines out of Los Angeles held a meeting to attempt to fix up rates by water and rail between this section and the North. Lumber rates chiefly were discussed with considerable animation, but the confab of several days' duration is said to have availed nothing. It is alleged that some lumber dealers in co-operation with the Southern Pacific are attempting to freeze out other lumber firms who get their stock by way of Redondo and Newport. There has been war between lumber men for some time past, and the present rate difficulty is the culmination of some of the latest controversies.

Transfers were announced as follows: E. H. McWhirter, from North Alabama; H. C. Meredith, from Southwest Missouri; C. E. W. Smith, from Missouri, and J. C. Parker, from the Colorado Conference. The conference was organized in California in 1852, and now numbers seventy-seven regular preachers, fifty local preachers, and 8000 members, with property valued at \$500,000.

GRIEVANCES OF THE DUMB.**The Humane Society's Congress Addressed by Prominent Reformers.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The Humane Society Congress began deliberations today, John C. Shorthall presiding. Hon. T. W. Palmer made an address, reviewing the practical side of the Humane Society's work.

Prof. David Swing outlined the objects and ambitions of the society. Gaylord N. Thompson of Colorado spoke on the topic of cattle on the Western plains, and "Cattle Transportation" was the subject of a paper by Prof. Eaton of Pittsburgh.

A paper on "Cruelty to Animals at Sea" was contributed by William Ballou of New York.

EVANGELISTS AT WORK.**A Number of Interesting Papers Read on Christian Union.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) Christian Union and cooperation was the general topic of interesting papers had been read on the subject, Rev. Howard Bliss, associate pastor of the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, spoke. He said no minister could be content with his work as long as the law is being openly violated in his district. Several other speeches

SCRAP HEAP.

H. G. Thompson, general passenger agent of the Southern California lines of the Santa Fe, departed last evening for Chicago to see the fair.

Railroad managers have concluded to take no further chances with "scraps" in the present World's Fair crush. Nearly all of the big wrecks this year are directly attributable to a disorganized schedule, as well as the product of the pauper laborers as well as the product of the pauper laborer. (Applause.)

Representative Henderson of Iowa, interrupting, said: "That's pretty good Republican doctrine."

"While my party does not believe in that doctrine," replied Mr. Geary, "then I will quit it, but I think it does."

"Why don't you extend the limit?" asked Representative Baker, "so as to include other foreigners besides Chinese?"

"I have a bill in this House now," asked Representative Baker of New Hampshire.

Geary said he believed now in protecting the American laborer against the pauper laborers as well as the product of the pauper laborer. (Applause.)

Representative Henderson of Iowa, interrupting, said: "That's pretty good Republican doctrine."

"Do you wonder," he asked, "why we don't like Chinese in California? If, in any one of your Eastern cities, 100,000 laborers were sapping from your wealth \$50,000 a day in surplus earnings would you not want to get rid of them? This is an army of leeches, not an army of laborers."

"Haven't they given value received?" asked Representative Baker of New Hampshire.

Geary said he believed now in protecting the American laborer against the pauper laborers as well as the product of the pauper laborer. (Applause.)

Representative Baker replied: "We are not the only ones to honest."

Proceeding Mr. Geary insisted that photographs afforded the only sure means of identification. He denied that it would require \$7,000,000 to enforce the Geary law. If the officers of the administration had done their duty on May 5 the present condition would not have arisen, and there would have been no occasion for an extension. In reply to a question by Representative McCrea as to whether the \$25,000 appropriated would have been sufficient, Mr. Geary declared that the Chinese would take no risk of being sent back to China. Rather than do that they would voluntarily leave our border. The \$25,000, by demon-

Fire Commissioners.

At the meeting of the fire commissioners yesterday, the return of the requisition calling for \$25,000 for extra work on the fire alarm, from the City Council, stirred up considerable breeze, and the Council's action was severely criticized by Mr. McLain.

Commissioner Kuntz finally moved that no more work be done on the alarm hereafter, outside of what the electrician was able to handle. Carried.

Electrician Thyer appeared before the board in order to refute some of the arguments made by the members of the City Council in regard to the manner in which he dressed.

Commissioners McLain and Brodrick were appointed as a committee to investigate the exits of the Los Angeles Theater.

The Camel Insulted.

(Washington Star) "You're a queer looking animal," said the zebra to the camel.

"You are very impudent."

I didn't mean to be, I was only wondering whether you had kynopsis, bicyclaram, or was naturally round-shouldered."

ing our intent to enforce the law, would have been as effective as \$25,000.

(Applause)

He denounced the administration for violation of the party faith and party platform, and although he is a member of the Democratic party, he voted to condemn the Democratic officers who betrayed their trust. If they violated the law, they must go down. He had no fault to find with the Treasury Department, but the action of the Attorney-General in defense of the law must be defended.

He made it the duty of Democrats to denounce it and condemn him. He called attention to a statement in the morning papers to the effect that the Chinese Minister had accepted the McCrea bill as satisfactory.

"We will not modify any law bearing on foreign people, tariffs, for instance, without securing the consent of foreign ministers." He intimated that the Chinese Minister had had a hand in the preparation of the bill.

Representative Hunter of Illinois presented a resolution for a recess from October 14 to November 1. It was referred to the Committee on Rules. Representative Hunter said he wanted to give members a chance to attend the World's Fair.

Representative Brickner of Wisconsin made the point of no quorum. On this roll-call, Senator Wolcott appeared in the chamber for the first time during the night, but, with the other free-silver Republicans, he refrained from answering. Fifty-four Senators responded.

HOUSE.—Representative Hunter of Illinois presented a resolution for a recess from October 14 to November 1. It was referred to the Committee on Rules. Representative Hunter said he wanted to give members a chance to attend the World's Fair.

Representative Cummings from the Committee on Naval Affairs presented and had passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information to the amount of premiums paid to contractors for the construction of ships, developing speed in excess of requirements, etc.

The bill to remit the penalties on the dynamite cruise Vesuvius came up, and Representative Sayers of Texas vigorously opposed it, claiming the Vesuvius was worthless for the purposes of the bill.

Representative Herbert of Maryland declared a motion to amend the bill, namely, to add a definition of the term, "Chinese laborer." He closed with an eloquent speech to the Democratic party to do the same thing.

Representative Cummings from the Committee on Naval Affairs presented and had passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information to the amount of premiums paid to contractors for the construction of ships, developing speed in excess of requirements, etc.

The bill to remit the penalties on the dynamite cruise

LINERS.

FOR SALE—
City Property, Price Given.
FOR SALE-BY

GRIDER & DOW,
189½ S. Broadway.

For sale—\$300, lot on 14th st., close to Main ave.; brick cement walls; price \$300; easy terms.

For sale—\$350 buys a fine building lot on 14th st., close to electric line, set to choice frontage; can be used for office or residence.

For sale—\$300 buys a lot, close to electric line, S.W., 500x150, within stone's throw of lots that at \$35 per foot.

For sale—\$300 buys a large window cottage, with bath, hall, mantel, grate and closets; large lot; located on Pico st., close to the electric cars; price only \$300.

New modern 6-room cottage, reception room, 2 bedrooms, veranda, fireplaces and bay windows; bath, porch and closet; hot and cold water, grate and mantel, folding doors, gas throughout; located on 11th st., a corner lot, close to the electric cars; price only \$300; see it.

For sale—\$300 buys lot 10x100, a corner Main st., with 4-story brick block, covering entire lot; contains 10 rooms; ground floor and 2 rooms upstairs; in \$300 per foot; a small outlay will be required in suitable materials to make it bring in \$3000 per year; we are authorized to offer above gift-edged investments for 60 days at \$30,000, building alone cost \$40,000.

GRIDER & DOW,
189½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE — ALTADENA: 400 ACRES in subdivisions to suit at \$150 to \$300 per acre, with an abundant water supply; excellent drainage; timber in the city; magnificent view and beautiful surroundings; on line of Terminal and Mt. Lowe Railroads, and in line of improvements. Call on or address McGRAY & TORRANCE, 43 E. Colorado st., Pasadena.

FOR SALE — 70: 123 ACRES BEST ALFALFA land in the country; good flowing water; fence and corral fence in alfa, and most of balance; in splendid crop of corn; price only \$70 per acre, and located within 10 miles of the city.

NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE — SOME GOOD ALFALFA farms; some fruit ranches; cheap corn and hay; fine fence posts; and lots for sale in all parts of the city; several government relinquishments for sale. J. W. FOSTER, 227 W. First st.

FOR SALE — \$900. EASY TERMS, BUYS 2 acres, just outside city limits; has a good hard-hired house, 12 stands of corn, 2 car, 1000 feet of fence, fruit trees, 2 chicken corrals, stable near car line; only \$900. HENRY J. STANLEY, 224 S. Broadway, next City Hall.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE—100 acres since last plenty available; 10 miles from town. Apply E. FIRST ST.

FOR SALE — "AT POMONA," I SELL THE EARTH. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—\$100. A BEAUTIFUL NEW 6-room cottage in southwest part of the city, near electric line; this place will compete very well with any other house \$200; as it owns need money will sell for \$150. \$15 cash, balance long time, NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE — \$100. A MODERN BUILT 6-room cottage in 25th st., in very desirable location; this is a snap! Jefferson and 33rd sts., lots 50x100, only \$100. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE — \$100. A NEW, MODERN, built 4-room cottage, with bath, etc., on 2nd st., near 4th st., 50x100, 2nd st., 50x100, 2nd st., depot and car shops; price only \$150, or would trade for house and lot in Los Angeles, near Downey ave. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE — \$100. A MODERN-BUILT 5-room residence on lot 50x130, a little west of Pearl, near Pico st.; price \$100; easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

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The Los Angeles Times

PUBLISHERS OF THE
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—Killarney.

Our Sugar Industry.

There is no industry that California agriculturists could turn their attention to with the hope of realizing a handsome profit than the cultivation of the sugar beet. In an article, which appeared October 1 in the New York Press, from the pen of Mr. Garret Smith Glen, is set forth a clear and comprehensive statement of the immense magnitude to which the beet-sugar industry might attain if it were pushed to an extent to produce even the raw sugar which is imported for home consumption. The amount is simply surprising, and shows that there is not the remotest danger of this industry being overdone.

Mr. Glen proves from official statistics that it would necessitate, in order to supply our home consumption, the operation of 400 manufactoryes, each consuming, upon the average, the product of 3000 acres of beets, or 45,000 tons. The per capita consumption of sugar is increasing very rapidly in this country, and as our population is growing with great rapidity, a very large increase in the importation of raw sugar will follow as a necessity, unless more attention is given to the promotion of the industry in the United States.

From statistics given we glean the fact that in 1892 this country paid foreign producers \$106,000,000 for raw sugar in gold coin, or its equivalent, in addition to the cost of transportation. It is estimated that if consumption increases at its present rate the cost of our annual purchase will soon exceed \$125,000,000, a sum which far outdistances the value of our exports of wheat for the past ten years, and which is greater than the output of our gold and silver mines for the same length of time.

This annual drain upon our gold supply might easily be stopped if, in the regions favorable to the growth of the sugar beet, our farmers would turn their attention more generally to its cultivation. With her immense fruit interests California is especially interested in the production of cheap sugar. With that she can command the foreign markets, into which her canned fruits have been so extensively introduced, and we are so favorably known.

"But," as says the New York Press, "if the bounty is abolished, and at the same time raw sugar left upon the free list, our sugar industry will be destroyed." As we import for the fiscal year 1891 1,672,523 tons of raw sugar, a restoration of the duty of 2 cents per pound would create an annual tax of \$33,000 on the consumers of \$70,000,000. The Republican policy is to encourage the production of sugar in this country by a bounty of 2 cents per pound until the industry is fairly established and leave sugar upon the free list, that the consumers may have it at a reasonable price.

The called Democratic revenue reform policy is to abolish the bounty and restore the duty, thereby levying an annual tax, as stated above, upon consumers of \$70,000,000. It is for the electors of this country to impress upon Congress at this session the necessity of leaving the present policy as to sugar undisturbed.

With four or five hundred sugar manufactoryes scattered over the beet-sugar belt we should have refineries in all parts of our country. Sugar would then be consumed near the place of its production and the cost of transportation reduced. The saving in cost of transportation alone would soon repay all we shall pay as bounty for the next ten or twelve years. Can it be possible that Congress will in revising our fiscal policy, prevent or disturb the development of this great industry in this country, which at this moment is just getting a foothold? To do so would be criminal."

Henry T. Oxnard, who is largely interested in the Chico sugar factory, and is president of the American Beet-sugar Association, made a strong appeal before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in behalf of the retention of the bounty on sugar. Mr. Oxnard argued that, while Congress may arbitrarily repeal its usual enactments, it has no moral right to do so with this statute, because a definite time was fixed for it to operate, and, as if to make that purpose plainer, the appropriation to pay the bounty was purposely made continuing or permanent. He claims that the object of fixing a time in this law was to influence and to induce capital to embark in a new and somewhat hazardous agricultural industry, requiring for success large sums of money and great skill, the purpose being to attain the production of a household necessity larger in amount than the tariff policy had theretofore produced, and so cheapen the price and render this country independent of the world for sugar.

In the course of his address, Mr. Oxnard gave some interesting statistics in regard to the sugar industry. He showed that a primary consideration which induced the enactment of the present law was that we were sending abroad for a product that we can as well produce here, from \$100,000,000 to \$115,000,000 of gold annually. We have sent abroad for sugar, in forty years, nearly \$2,250,000,000. This is an exhaustive and an unnecessary drain upon our people for an agricultural article, the raw material for which we have both soil and climate to raise, and it has always been the policy of this

bounty is seen waving, laden with the fruits of their season. It is a sight worth seeing, and to the stranger in our midst it is one of wonder. Yet every year, all through Southern California, the marvel is multiplied, and new orchards are planted, and the whole face of nature changed. Where once were barren sands are now green vineyards, with their ripening fruitage, and orchard farms and alfalfa meadows. Plenty everywhere, and unexampled growth and prosperity.

The watchdog of the Los Angeles city treasury, Auditor Teale, is being very generally commended for hanging up the demands of junketing parties of all sorts, whether to inspect heating systems in foreign parts, or to take trips to the World's Fair at the city's expense. The official who stands out against raids on the people's cashbox has public sentiment behind him. Even if he be a trifling captious in the way he does the business, it will be borne with good grace by the people who pay the taxes. No demand should be paid unless it is fully warranted in both law and equity, and the principle of sending officials on pleasure jaunts does not meet, with popular approval. Let the parties who dance the paper.

The action of the Parnellites in cutting loose from Gladstone may result in giving their leader, John Redmond, greater power and notoriety, but it is likely to prove a disastrous step for the Irish people. This action will add force to the arguments of those who maintain that the Irish as a race are inclined to be both unreasonable and unpractical. There is probably no more truth in this statement than in any other generalizations in regard to other nationalities, but it is unfortunately a fact that the less reasonable class of Irishmen too often push themselves to the front in political movements.

As many new and novel features as it is possible to arrange before the opening of the Midwinter Fair should be prepared for it. People at the East who have seen the great Columbian Exposition, and those who have read of it for the past six months, will find in our Midwinter Fair no great inducements to cross the continent for the purpose of visiting it if it is to be a mere repetition on a lesser scale of the exposition at Chicago. To make it a success it must have unique and original features such as will attract public interest and attention.

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion on part of those who returned from Chicago that there will be an immense immigration to Southern California this winter. The exhibit in our State building, together with the large amount of attractive literature that has been distributed, have directed the attention of thousands of home-seekers to this section. Even if we deduct 90 per cent. from the estimates made by returned Angelinos, there will still be a very large accession in our population within the next six months.

The wool-growers of this State are reaping the benefit of the "change" which was voted for last November in as pronounced a way, perhaps, as any class in the community. Wool has gone down in some localities in this State, from 26 cents, a pound obtained last year, to 3½ cents a pound, a price so low that our wool-growers are better off to leave their flocks unshorn. These are Democratic "good times" with a vengeance.

"An admirer of The Times" is informed that the languages spoken in Belgium are French or Walloon, and Flemish or Dutch. The French or Walloon is the prevailing language in the provinces of Hainault, Liege, Luxembourg and Namur; the Flemish or Dutch in Antwerp, Brabant, the two Flanders and Limbourg. "Valkyrie" is pronounced precisely as spelled; valky-ree, with long y.

This is considered a very hard season for the fruit-growers. Yet we learn that several sales of prunes have been made in the Pomona Valley which netted the growers from \$250 to \$300 an acre, while one grower, who dried his own fruit, cleared nearly \$7000 on fourteen acres. Eastern people will be inclined to smile when we talk about hard times as long as such profits as these are realized.

It is rather early to talk of other exhibitions, but the Spanish vice-consul in Los Angeles calls the attention of The Times to the fact that a universal exhibition is to be held in Madrid, commencing April 1, 1894. Some of our fruit-growers ought to try to attend this fair, and see how Spanish fruits, when seen at their best, compare with those raised in this section, which has a climate so similar with that of Spain.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

More Light Wanted.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11, 1893.—(To the Editor of The Times.) Between Beaudry avenue and Union avenue, near Temple street, the electric lights are very bad. At no time during the night do they give a good light over two minutes at a time. Now let the parties who are supposed to look after these lamps give them a thorough renovation and give us a better service.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The Suggestion Appreciated.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11, 1893.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I desire through the columns of your valuable paper to acknowledge the suggestion made by Felix Vane in this morning's issue of The Times.

A plan as outlined by your correspondent could not be bettered, and the Unity Club will give this early consideration.

It is a matter of much satisfaction to note that the work undertaken by the Unity Club for the coming season is meeting with so much encouragement and assistance.

Suggestions from our manager tending toward enlarging the work this organization can follow are most respectfully solicited and desired.

F. J. COOPER,
Secretary Unity Club.

A Profitable Visit.

(Detroit Tribune:) Miss Daisy (who spent the whole summer in trying to elevate the simple country people with whom she has boarded.) Goodbye, Mr. Stiles. I hope my visit here hasn't been entirely without good results.

Farmer Stiles. Sartin not, sartin not. You've learnt a heap since you first come here, but, by cracky! you was putty nigh the greenest one we ever had on our hands.

(Pittsburgh Chronicle:) More cheerfulness is apparent in financial and business circles, which tends to prove that it was at the basis of the current depression.

(San Francisco Call:) In the important debate of yesterday evening which bards over the troubled world men may read the sure prophecy of the calm and sun shine that will follow the tempestuous darkness as suddenly day follows night in the revolution of the earth upon its

[AMUSEMENT RECORD]
AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ATTRACtIONS TONIGHT.—Katie Emmett appears in her new Irish play "Killarney" at the Los Angeles Theatre this evening. Miss Emmett is young, pretty, vivacious, and has that personal magnetism in her acting that made the late Fritz Emmett so popular with the public. She sings sweetly, dances daintily, and her years of training have given her a perfect art. In her new play she appears both as a girl and a boy, and is charming in both characters. The piece contains an abundance of strong, sensational scenes, farce, comedy, and tragedy, woven with the main plot, is a pretty love story which makes the whole intensely interesting. The scenic effects are superb, everything used in the production being carried by the company. The company is one of unusual merit, and the management bring those of Andrew Mack, Stella Barr and others equally well-known.

OLNEY'S BLUNDER.

The Attorney-General's Embarrassing Mistake.

A Law Dropped From the Revised Statutes Without Authority—Ex-Attorney-General Miller's Error.

(San Francisco Chronicle:) The vigorous manner in which United States District Judge Ross of Los Angeles hauled Atty.-Gen. Olney over the coals was done in a way to be easily understood, but if all his references were as clear to laymen as well as lawyers the keenness of the satire would be more thoroughly appreciated.

Atty.-Gen. Olney has fallen into an error through a blunder of the printing of the Revised Statutes. Since a peculiar mistake section 13 of the act of September 13, 1888, was deemed unconstitutional, and was omitted from the Revised Statutes. Nevertheless, the courts had gone on affirming the validity of that act. The law allowed to the Morrow act, which Congressman Morrow of this city, now United States District Judge, introduced and pushed through Congress. The passage of the Scott law, however, at the same time, diverted attention from it.

Although the courts went on enforcing section 13, the law was dropped from the Revised Statutes, a singular oversight in such a matter. The Attorney-General may have taken an enlarged edition of the statutes for guidance, and made no attempt to inform himself when and where a court had decided section 13 of the Morrow act unconstitutional.

This piece of official blundering gave Judge Ross an opportunity to make a solid slash at ex-Att.-Gen. Miller and President Harrison, for a mistake equally as inexcusable and ridiculous. At the time the Chilean vessel, the Itata, sailed out of San Pedro with arms and munitions for the insurgents who attacked the port, the agent of the insurgents, the bull, the agent of the insurgents, was arrested in this city and taken to Los Angeles. There he was indicted for violating the law and treaty regulations. Judge Ross tried before him Judge Dodge and attorney.

But Atty.-Gen. Miller was so opinionated in the matter that he made a speech in a trained lawyer. He sent a telegram to the Federal District Attorney to President Harrison, instructing him to take an appeal. In fact, the Attorney-General had no right to do this, as he was not a member of the bar. The Attorney-General's telegram excited the amazement of Judge Ross and the District Attorney.

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President J. S. Emery of Kansas.

grey. It is true that there was a slight breeze when the question of the cession of the arid lands to the States and Territories cropped up, but it soon subsided. The California delegates have so far shown excellent judgment.

Although numerically far ahead of the other States they have abstained from claiming any undue advantage.

A number of interesting resolutions

were presented, among which was one recommending the admission of Arizona as a State. The Arizona delegation is working hard in this direction.

Mr. Newell, who represents the Interior Department, gave the result of surveys that have been carried on for several years. His conclusion is that there is not with present methods adequate irrigating water for the land to be irrigated. The amount that may be developed by storage reservoirs is, however, an unknown factor.

It is not expected that the question of the arid lands will formally come before the convention until tomorrow or Saturday. When it does there will be an interesting discussion. The friends of government ownership claim that they have the movement for cession beaten already, but to avoid friction will agree to refer the matter to the Executive Committee to report at the next congress.

MORNING SESSION.

Early Morning Proceedings—Mr. Newell's Paper.

The morning session was called to order at 9:15 o'clock by Chairman Emery, and Mr. Pickering of Kansas moved that the names of William E. Smythe, editor of the Irrigation Age, and Richard J. Hinton, editor of the Irrigation, be added to the list of vice-presidents. Adopted.

Some other delegates than those reported on by the Committee on Credentials having arrived, it was moved that the committee should have an opportunity to report recommending the approval of the credentials of the new vice-presidents. Adopted.

There was some discussion as to whether the minutes of the previous day's session should be read, but it was requested by some of the newly-arrived delegates that they should be read.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business then presented a report through its chairman, E. R. Moses of Kansas. The report recommended the adoption of the following:

"The sessions of this congress shall be from 9 o'clock in the morning to noon, and from 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon to 5 o'clock, and night sessions shall be held as the exigencies of the proceedings may require."

"All persons reported to this congress by the committees on Credentials as accredited delegates shall be entitled to participate in all the debates and other proceedings of the congress, but the final adoption of any resolution, memorial, or authoritative expression of this congress, shall be by call of the members of the House and Senate."

"The members of the House and Senate shall be entitled to vote on all questions of procedure, and on all questions of privilege, and on all questions of the rights of the House and Senate."

"The members of the House and Senate shall be entitled to speak on any question of procedure, and on any question of privilege, and on any question of the rights of the House and Senate."

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"The members of the House

cause warfare between neighbors. As to the apparent lack of sympathy from the people of the East it should be remembered that the passion of the East was not in irrigation in comparison with the possibilities of the development of the arid lands of the West.

The speaker then proceeded to read a paper which was substantially as the following:

"California is today recognized as the great garden of the world, and Southern California is that portion of the garden devoted most exclusively to fruits, producing as it does many varieties found in temperate and semi-tropic zones. The apple is produced to perfection, while the orange and lemon here grown are unsurpassed by those of any other land."

"The muscat grape produces a raisin the peer of any. Originally California as a grazing State produced sheep, cattle and broncos. In a natural state it was desert, except along the streams. These were dried out, but after a few wet seasons there was an abundance of alfalfa and other native forage plants upon which the herds flourished. But in dry seasons they perished in large numbers."

"The effort to supplement the supply of natural food with grain grown upon the plains was hazardous and uncertain. Civilization and progress suffered under these uncertainties. Until irrigation began Southern California made no headway."

"Two or three decades ago the Yankees got a foothold here, and he proceeded to investigate things. He saw that fruit-growing could be made a success, but that irrigation was a necessary condition precedent. Gradually the streams were diverted to the fields, and the results that followed are well known. Markets were created for our fruits, railroads were built and the outside demand grew faster than our trees and vines."

"Prices were good and people made money. Natural streams were soon exhausted, and new supplies were sought. Land which was once worthless, Artesian wells were sunk, but the water was chiefly for lowlands, which needed water less than the higher mesas. Next the underflow of the canyons was utilized. Still more water was needed, and fabulous prices were paid for it. Economy of the supply was next resorted to, and cement ditches were built."

"Despite the expense of preserving the water it was a profitable economy. Fruit-growing was the basis of prosperity. Riverside is the acknowledged representative orange-producing locality. Its crop is equal in quality and quantity to that of any place in the United States, if not of the world. Yet twenty years ago Riverside was a desert. Before reclamation the lands were assessed at 75 cents per acre. Today they range from \$1000 to \$1500 per acre."

The development of the agricultural resources of Riverside and adjacent territory, by means of the diverting of the streams of water for irrigation purposes, was here further traced by the speaker. The similar improvement about Redlands and Ontario were also touched upon.

The Sweetwater dam, near San Diego, was described, and the wonderful fruit productions of Southern California were alluded to.

In speaking of what is known as dry irrigation it was stated that the dry irrigation of sprouts had given way to that of immersion.

The advantage of owning land which could be watered at will was argued as ahead of that of owning the land which had to depend upon rainfall for moisture. The speaker maintained that the owner of the former, but in reality, he himself is the one deserving of pity.

Heartfelt applause was accorded the deliverer of this paper.

Chairman Englehardt had now come in, and he took the chair. He apologized for his late arrival, saying that he had been captured by the Russian representatives, and taken to the country residence of one of them. He then



Secretary Fred L. Alles.

asked Alexander Bruce, the representative from New South Wales, to take the chair.

M.R. GREGORY'S PAPER.

Hon. J. W. Gregory of Grafton City, Kan., was introduced as the one who would speak on "The Shifting of Irrigation With Respect to the Great Plains Region of the United States."

Mr. Gregory's paper was a comprehensive one, and was devoted, for the most part, to the region embraced by the states of Kansas and the adjacent States northward and southward. He said that the situation, with reference to irrigation was much different there from what it was here. A man might travel for hundreds of miles without encountering any physical obstacles. The almost entire absence of treeless pastures, the wind to sweep over the ground with terrible force. In summer it was sometimes the case, when there was no rain for long periods, that the prairie fires would extend over immense tracts of land. This was for this reason that trees were not to be seen, except on an occasional island, or similarly-protected locality.

There were more favorable things than this, however, to be said about that region. In winter the air was cold and bracing, while the summer heat was much more bearable than in the humid portions of the East. At present the region, in many of its parts, was not an ideal one for settlers, for the reason that they were obliged to live at considerable distances apart. This, it was hoped, would be changed much for the better under the introduction and maintenance of good irrigation systems.

For families to live at wide distances apart was not well for the prosperity of the locality, and if by some means the country could be more easily, as well as permanently settled, then so much the better for all concerned.

Living at long distances from human habitation, and enabled to raise but a limited variety of crops, the life of the settler must, in some respects, be one of privation. When an unusually dry season was continued for an unusually long time, the settler must submit to many deprivations.

In some parts the settlers had acquired the land, and, rather than give it up, they would cultivate it and take their chances on the rains.

The speaker's description was not, we may say, without some notwithstanding some of the necessarily unpleasant features portrayed. He said that these very lands were, in his opinion, capable of being made a veritable garden. There was a sufficient amount of rainfall if it could only be applied in the proper manner.

In closing he said he predicted that the boy was now born, and running up and down the streets, who would see

the region from here to the 25th meridian bloom and blossom like the rose bushes which has recorded the rendering of Mr. Gregory's paper, and Alexander Bruce, the representative from New South Wales, was then introduced. He said:

MR. BRUCE'S PAPER.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Congress: At the request of your chairman, I shall say a few words as to the country that I come from, and that I represent here among you."

"With respect to New South Wales, I may tell you what I presume most of you already know, that it is a part of Australia. Australia is in extent about the same size as the United States of America, but I am sorry to say, that a great deal of it is not of the same character with respect to soil as the United States, as it is, to a great extent, an arid country."

"New South Wales lies between latitudes 31 and 35 deg. On the coast, we have a rainfall of about fifty inches annually, and on the range we have about four inches of rain, and as we go toward the west, the climate becomes drier. The mean annual temperature at Sydney, which is about the center of the colony, is in winter 52 deg. and in summer 72 deg."

"The effort to supplement the supply of natural food with grain grown upon the plains was hazardous and uncertain. Civilization and progress suffered under these uncertainties. Until irrigation began Southern California made no headway."

"Two or three decades ago the Yankees got a foothold here, and he proceeded to investigate things."

"He saw that fruit-growing could be made a success, but that irrigation was a necessary condition precedent. Gradually the streams were diverted to the fields, and the results that followed are well known. Markets were created for our fruits, railroads were built and the outside demand grew faster than our trees and vines."

"Prices were good and people made money. Natural streams were soon exhausted, and new supplies were sought. Land which was once worthless, Artesian wells were sunk, but the water was chiefly for lowlands, which needed water less than the higher mesas. Next the underflow of the canyons was utilized. Still more water was needed, and fabulous prices were paid for it. Economy of the supply was next resorted to, and cement ditches were built."

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A TRIO OF CHINESE.

One Will Stay and Two Ordered Deported.

Judge Ross Decides Three Cases Which Have Been Under Consideration For Several Days—One Native and Two Laborers.

Although the United States District court presented a very barren appearance yesterday, yet three very weighty deportation decisions were rendered by Judge Ross. The cases of King Ling of Riverside, Mock Chuck of San Bernardino and Charley Fawn of Los Angeles, which have been under advisement, were finally disposed of by the court. King Ling, it will be remembered, was the Chinaman who was arrested among the first batch of ten from Riverside. He wore American tailor-made clothes, and followed American fashions, even to the cut of his hair. He claimed to have been born in San Francisco, but, for various reasons, was not able to produce sufficient proof of this fact at his trial. He told a straight story, however, and his case was submitted. Judge Ross yesterday decided that King Ling did not come under the provisions of the Geary act, and thus virtually gave the young heathen a clean bill of health and a native-born resident of the United States. King Ling is now again at large.

Mock Chuck of San Bernardino is a restaurant proprietor. He claimed that he was 60,000,000 sheep, and one clip of it was valued at \$95,000.00. He has now commenced to freeze and export our surplus sheep, amounting to between three and four millions of sheep annually. Our cattle number about two millions, and we have about three hundred thousand head of cattle.

"Our crops are, as I said, corn and sugar on the coast. On the west we grow wheat, but not enough for our own consumption. We also produce some wine, but we have not had the experience necessary to produce a first-class wine. We have made some very creditable showing in the first annual wheat and wine at the World's Fair, as those of you who have been there will know. For thirty years, our average yield of wheat to the acre has been thirteen bushels, weighing sixty eight pounds ten ounces per bushel, and our crops have averaged thirty bushels to the acre.

"I suppose you know that we are also a great mineral region. We have about \$38,000,000 of gold. I think we have the most profitable silver mine in the world, the present one at Brawley Hill, which has paid about \$3,000,000 in dividends. We are also rich in copper and tin, and have 23,000 square miles of coal fields. We will never be a great agricultural country.

We hope to be as we are now, a pastoral people, and intend to develop our industry, and that of dairying, and that of fruit-growing. But we can't develop without irrigation, and we have done little or nothing in that line. But we have made a start; the government has appointed me to come here, and we have been surveying the country to see what can be done in the way of irrigation.

THAT LIBRARY DEMAND.

Letter from the Directors to the City Auditor.

The following communication was sent from the board of library directors to City Auditor Teale yesterday afternoon:

"LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Oct. 11, 1893.

"F. H. Teale, City Auditor—Dear Sir:

Your communication of 9th inst., returning demand No. 1583, approved 29th September, for \$200, reappearing October 5, does not contain any answer to the question that you should at once number and record the demand as re-

quired by law.

"In your second communication you simply reiterate the objections contained in your first letter. Those objections have been overruled by the board in the manner indicated by the charter and the repetition of them in your second letter without answering the request made to you, is, we regret to say, both evasive and impudent.

"Your plain duty is to number and record the demand. The language of the charter is: 'Section 21.—Any demand returned to the Board of Education or the board of directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, with the objection of the City Auditor, shall again be considered by said board, and if such demand be again approved, as required in the first instance, such objection of the City Auditor shall be overruled.' Your demand, the board of Education or the board of directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, with the objection of the City Auditor, shall again be considered by said board, and if such demand be again approved, as required in the first instance, such objection of the City Auditor shall be overruled.'

"Your plain duty now is to number and record the demand. The language of the charter is: 'Section 21.—Any demand returned to the Board of Education or the board of directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, with the objection of the City Auditor, shall again be considered by said board, and if such demand be again approved, as required in the first instance, such ob-

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PASADENA.

The New G. A. R. Hall to Be
Formally Opened Tonight.

Various News Items of Local Interest—Points
About People You Know—Throop
Day-Batch of Brev-
ties.

Copies of the following invitation were sent through the mails on Wednesday by a committee of John F. Godfrey Post, G.A.R., composed of C. C. Brown, John McDonald and C. M. Simpson:

"Yourself and family are cordially invited to be present at a reception to be given in the G.A.R. Hall, in the Frost Block, East Colorado street, on Thursday evening the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in honor of the completion of our new Grand Army Hall. An interesting program and a general good time is expected."

The invitation, which has been sent out in large numbers, is self-explanatory. It means that the formal opening of the handsome new quarters and auxiliary organizations will be the occasion of a rare good time for all who attend. No formal program has been arranged, but there will be some rather good speeches and music, and refreshments will be served by the members of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Aid Society of Phil. Kearney Camp, S. of V.

A SECOND EDITION DEMANDED.

The Board of Trade is considering the advisability of issuing a new circular descriptive of Pasadena, in substance to be made up of letters to answer seeking information regarding this section. Decidedly the best thing of this description ever published here was the pamphlet, or booklet, rather

that was issued by the board about a year ago. The cover was handsomely done, the matter comprehensive, never exaggerated, and in the main strictly correct, and the illustrations were unusually fine. Unfortunately the complete edition of this very commendable publication is exhausted.

The second edition, one thousand copies, will be several hundred dollars, and the publishing firm, it is understood, is willing to print a second edition at one-half the cost of the first one. The only poor thing in the book is an aliased bird's-eye view of Pasadena. With this eliminated, and a few minor changes made in the reading matter so as to make it strictly up to date, the little work could be republished and made more valuable than ever, as an advertisement for the community.

Now, however, this book cannot be conceived of at present, and before investing money in a new pamphlet, the Board of Trade will do well to seriously consider the advisability of getting out a second edition of a work that meets the popularity it has attained, and which has proved to be probably the most profitable advertisement Pasadena has ever had.

A THREATENED BOYCOTT.

Some of the merchants of this town are circulating a paper for signatures, the purport of which is a threat to withdraw all local advertisements from the Star unless that paper declines to print further any advertisements of foreign origin, or of foreign houses.

This is a rather unusual proceeding, and the outcome will be awaited with interest. It might be mentioned in this connection, that the local merchant, who keeps himself alive and runs his business to the best of his ability, is not to be blamed for his fear from Los Angeles competition, while the man who is content to conduct his business on the old lines, with higher prices and a more limited stock of goods than prevail in Los Angeles, never will capture his share of the trade, advertisement or no advertisement.

A TWEEDLEDUM OVER \$2.

In the Burnham-Ritzman case, Justice Merriam on Wednesday rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$195. The case promises to prove famous in local legal history. It is the outcome of a dispute over the trifling sum of \$2, but it has already been taken in the Superior Court and before the trial will be decided.

The costs already amount to a very considerable sum, and more are to follow. G. A. Gibbs represents the plaintiff, and J. G. Rossiter is attorney for the defendant.

STREET PAVING.

The work on Colorado street is progressing rapidly. The concrete base is about completed on the south side of the thoroughfare between Raymond and Fair Oaks avenue, while the asphalt surface extends on the south half of the street from Delancy street nearly to Fair Oaks. Today work will begin on the north side of the street between Fair Oaks and Raymond, and the asphalt will be spread over the south half of this portion of the thoroughfare. The character of the work so far, is above criticism.

EVERYBODY WILL BE THERE.

Pasadena will have another gala day about November 1. It will be in honor of Father Throop, who has founded here a great educational institution. The idea will meet with universal favor. Everybody will be delighted in doing honor to the venerable gentleman, who has devoted the bulk of his private fortune to the establishment of the university that bears his name, and who in the private walks of life is universally beloved. The committee appointed by the Board of Trade will meet Saturday morning to discuss the plans for the day.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Very sunny weather, this, for October.

M. Coleman is reported to be seriously ill.

A circus is billed to appear in Pasadena October 25.

Maj. Nolan has returned from a short trip to San Diego.

An increased force of men is at work on the Hotel Green annex.

Mrs. J. W. Mitchell has returned from an enjoyable Eastern trip.

Dean Tew is spending a two-months' vacation at the Sierra Madre Villa.

Nash Bros. are selling large quantities of lime and cement these days.

Peter Stell was among those who attended the Santa Ana races on Wednesday.

Pasadena Lodge, A.O.U.W., will meet in regular session this (Thursday) evening.

People with furnished or unfurnished houses to rent hold the key to the situation.

A contingent of Pasadenaans went down to see the Santa Ana races on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. R. Daniels has been confined to the house for a number of weeks by serious illness.

J. W. Wood is in San Francisco in

ORANGE COUNTY.

An Aged Couple's Journey from Kansas to Santa Ana.

Letters of Inquiry from People in the East Coming in Every Mail—Notes and Personalities.

George White and wife, grandfather and grandmother of Bob Graham of Santa Ana, arrived in this city a few days ago, having made the trip alone from Holton, Kan. The combined age of this old couple is 180 years. For many years they have heard of California and its wonderful productions, and so interested did they become in the country that seemed so many miles away that they resolved to start for the land of sunshine, even if it should prove the last act of their lives. They made the trip in good shape, and since their arrival have become so infatuated with the country that they have resolved to spend the remainder of their days under their own vine and fig tree in this land of the afternoon.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

Almost every day letters are received in this city from Eastern residents who have been to the World's Fair and seen the California exhibit, inquiring about the advantages of a permanent residence in the state.

The ladies of the Pasadena passengers on Wednesday's overload were Miss Lillie M. Hill, the artist, daughter of Photographer Hill, returning from an extended Eastern trip. She was accompanied by Mrs. L. C. Schroeder, Miss Grace Schroeder, Edward and Laura Schroeder of Oswego, N. Y., Mrs. M. Grimes and Miss Nellie Reeves of Elizabeth, N. Y. All intend making Pasadena their home.

(Star) A letter has been received at the postoffice addressed to "Mr. Brown." As there are 109 Mr. Browns who are patrons of the postoffice, the letter is having a hard time of it on its arrival. The postmaster is representing that of that numerous family. Having arrived to a badly tattered condition, nobody is now willing to claim the titleless walf, and the deadletter office is manifestly its portion.

REDONDO.

Arrival and Departure of Steamers—General Notes.

Four thousand sacks of grain awaited the arrival of the Santa Rosa for shipping north.

Three thousand pounds of fish went out over the Santa Fe Monday, for Riverside, Colton and Los Angeles.

Mrs. H. H. Venable, wife of Collector Marvin, arrived from her old home in Nebraska Thursday, via Ogden and Sacramento.

Sixteen cars of lumber and nine cars of merchandise constituted the freight shipment via the Santa Fe to Los Angeles Monday.

Frank Hicks and wife, who have been visiting the season at the Redondo, recently returned to their home in Los Angeles.

Business at the county offices Wednesday was very slack, everybody seeming to be interested in the great races at the track.

Marie A. Wilcox vs. D. Jonathan Kraemer et al., an action to foreclose a mortgage was filed with the County Clerk Tuesday.

The Congregational Church is moving from its present quarters to the Chandler Block, and the furniture was transferred Tuesday.

Two or three weeks' more time will be required to finish threshing the grain crop in the La Habra Valley, north of Fullerton.

A. S. White, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Riverside county, was in Santa Ana Wednesday in attendance upon the county fair.

S. H. Flinley and wife left Tuesday morning for Los Angeles, where Mr. Flinley is to be delegate to the International Irrigation Congress.

George H. Bixby and J. C. Wilholt of Long Beach were in Santa Ana Tuesday and enjoyed the speed programme in the afternoon at the racetrack.

G. C. McDowell of the Compton New Exchange attended the races Wednesday.

Charles Pitcher of the Huemene Club attended the races in this city Wednesday.

The Santa Rosa, from San Francisco, with sixty passengers and 118 tons of merchandise, arrived at the wharf Monday at 9 a.m., and left for San Diego, taking several passengers and ten tons of merchandise with them.

The iron bedsteads, with their woven wire mattresses, donated to the Los Angeles Orphans' Home by Redondo citizens, arrived via the Santa Rosa Monday and will be shipped gratuitously by the Santa Fe to Los Angeles Company.

Conductor Gee, usually editor of the Santa Ana Daily, will be a passenger on the steamer Pasadena, bound for the city the past few days renewing old acquaintances and attending the races.

The warehouses at Fullerton are all filled with barley and grain from that section is now being hauled to Anaheim to be stored. The barley crop in Orange county this year is tremendously large.

Billy Ballesteros and their woven wire mattresses, donated to the Los Angeles Orphans' Home by Redondo citizens, for a time, while Mr. Shepard spends a few days here.

S. C. Boone and family, having spent the summer in Redondo, left on the Santa Fe, for their home in Los Angeles Monday.

A. S. Currier, Redondo's pioneer caterer, arrived from the North via the Santa Fe and will visit his Redondo friends for a week.

Capt. G. E. Overton, U.S.A., spent Sabbath at the Redondo.

C. Mulholland, Findley McIve, Independent, Inyo county, and Mrs. E. Rue, St. Louis, Mo., were among those registered at the big hotel Sunday.

SANTA MONICA.

A New Football Club—News Notes and Personalities.

The Bobolink is discharging a cargo of lumber at the wharf for the Southern Pacific.

The Santa Rose went North Wednesday afternoon.

This (Thursday) evening the ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star are to give a social dance at Masonic Hall. Mrs. E. C. Webster and daughter of Pasadena are enjoying Santa Monica life for a few days, and are stopping at the Bryson.

Quite a sprinkling of Santa Monica sports attended the races at Santa Ana Wednesday.

Some of the young gentlemen of Santa Monica who are interested in athletic matters have formed a football club. It is their purpose to practice three days a week at the polo grounds, and, after they think themselves proficient enough, they will challenge the University team for a match. The captain of the local club is E. R. Carillo.

Arthur E. Jackson and his sister Miss Bertie Jackson are enjoying a visit to Santa Barbara and the mountains.

William O'Connor, St. Louis; A. C. Mintern and daughter, Fowler, and W. Howard, San Jose, are the latest arrivals at the Hotel Jackson.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Harrington, Tombstone: W. H. Bryan, San Francisco; Miss Grace Platt, Edgar E. Lefebvre, J. R. Reynolds, Los Angeles, are recent arrivals at the Arcadia.

Still Booming.

(New York Weekly) Eastern Man. How are things in Dugout City now?

Western Man. Booming, just a-boomng. Why, I happened to want a little spending money last week, and it didn't take me half an hour to get a third mortgage on my house.

MOTHERS, be sure and always use Mrs. Wong's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best of all.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Discussing the Town Election—Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

The town election takes place Monday, December 4, less than two months off, but as yet nothing is being said or done to indicate the big fight that will take place for the marshalls. There are also five town trustees, library trustees and a town clerk to be elected. It is a forgone conclusion that the incumbent of the City Clerk's office will be re-elected by a large majority.

The Ventura Floral Society is now fully reorganized and in good running order, with brilliant prospects of becoming a permanent as well as a prominent institution. Regular meetings are to be held on the third Saturday each month from 2:30 to 4 p.m. at Mrs. Shaver's. The society is perfecting arrangements for a garden fete to be given in Mrs. Shepherd's grounds November 3 and 4.

The reports of the officers of the Y.M.C.A. read at the annual business meeting, showed that the association had a membership of 1,000, with a total income of over \$50,000 yearly from its practice.

Mr. Smith is also the manager of a place at Windsor, Vt., on which a gang of men were constantly employed.

On one occasion a lady, hearing of Mr. Evans' large income, exclaimed in the presence of the attorney's wife, "How rich they must be!" to which the latter replied in a quiet manner, "You forget, madam, that we farm."

It is also related of the distinguished lawyer that, while entertaining a number of friends at his home one evening, he produced several bottles of champagne and a quantity of mignonette.

Thinking of his guests he said,

"I have here some milk from my farm, and here is some wine. You can take your choice; they both cost the same."

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Mysterious Movements of Aaron Smith of Los Angeles.

Digging Up Figures from the County Records—Pitiful Case of a Girl's Blighted Hopes—News Notes and Personals.

The hopeful Prohibitionists of these parts are about to open a campaign. They have formed a club, engaged speakers and propose to sail in upon people till the devil and the bartenders take to the woods.

A good deal of speculation has been indulged in around the Courthouse, as to the object of recent investigations made there by ex-Deputy Auditor Smith of Los Angeles. Mr. Smith rather confused people and created some suspicions as to himself by giving various accounts of his purpose in exploiting courthouse records. He said that he was digging up figures for State division for the Southern Pacific Railroad, for the Citizens League of Los Angeles, and after denied he had been doing it for any of these purposes.

He has it in for Mr. Lopez, a county officer of Los Angeles, and he says he will come again.

A pitiful case of a girl's blighted hopes is that of the Congregational Church which will give a chicken-pie supper at the church next Thursday evening from 5:30 to 7:30.

(Free Press) The first load of lumber for the Epworth tract was hauled from the Ventura County Lumber Company's yard last Thursday. It will be used for the new building for the Epworth tract.

It is estimated that thirty families will be on the tract within the next month, and that number of houses will be built as rapidly as possible.

The first of a series of hops to be given in winter by "The Entertainers" took place Saturday evening.

About forty-five couples were in attendance, and it was a success in every particular.

Ventura feels greatly elated over the twenty-seven medals she received at the World's Fair. She will endeavor to do equally well at the Midwinter Fair.

The ladies of the Congregational Church will be given a chicken-pie supper at the church next Thursday evening from 5:30 to 7:30.

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McNulta deserted his bride, and she has never since heard of him. In time he became a physician in great standing. McNulta was always a hard worker and a well-known and well-liked man in the community, and had universal sympathy. The baby is now a year and a half old, and the miserable father has never seen it, nor has he ever written to its mother. She has brought suit for a divorce, and it is a pitiful case.

It is a piteous case of a girl's blighted hopes to be given a series of hops to be given in winter by "The Entertainers" took place Saturday evening.

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It appears that when, two years ago, the question of the change in occupation of the Barnard hotels was being agitated, one of the Yosemite commissioners told Mr. Hutchings that his old comrade would not be to the detriment of the hotel, and when Mr. Glascow obtained the lease of the hotels last spring, all members of the Yosemite commission were addressed by letter and asked to permit Mr. Hutchings to remain in possession of the cabin for the remainder of his life.

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Oct. 11, 1893.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.03; at 5 p.m., 29.99. Thermometer for 24 hours, 70 degrees; max. about 65 and 74 deg.; minimum temperature, 56 deg.; maximum temperature, 50 deg.; character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Owing to the death of Mr. Godfrey, the entire stock of merchandise, furniture, fixtures and good-will of trade are offered for sale. Meanwhile, goods will be made to order or sold by the yard. Must be closed out at once for what they will bring. Those owing accounts please settle at once. The trade invited. J. S. Patterson, agent.

Every head will be a battle at the free-for-all racing track, Santa Ana Friday, October 13. Take the special Santa Fe train, which will leave La Grande station at 11 a.m. October 13. Returning, will leave Santa Ana at 6 p.m. after the races. Fare only \$1.40 for the round trip. A photograph/concert will be held in the hall of the Los Angeles Business College, No. 144 South Main street, this evening (October 12) at 8 o'clock. All the friends of the stage are cordially invited. Admission free.

Fast train to Santa Ana tomorrow for the great free-for-all race leaves Southern Pacific Company's Arcade depot 11:30 a.m. On the return, leaves Santa Ana after the races are over. Round trip, \$1.40.

News at Lee Kwan Sing, No. 38 South Spring street. This is genuine sweeping sale of all kinds of Chinese and Japanese goods. Come and see them. It will pay you. Ten days only.

Take a trip over the Mt. Lowe Railway and view the results of irrigation, as practiced in the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, from Echo Mountain or Mt. Lowe.

For Avalon, Catalina Island. Steamer Falcon, connecting at San Pedro with morning trains from Los Angeles, sail Dr. Eugene Campbell, N.Y. Hospital Med. College class '78. Office, Burdick Block, Harbor Spring and Second, rooms 30 and 11. Residence, 1556 South Flower, Saturdays, returning Mondays following.

F. E. Browne's Rochester lamp stove has been greatly improved and beautified, and the price reduced. 38 S. Spring st.

Free exhibition of curios. All delegates invited. Kan-Koo, No. 110 S. Spring, opposite Nadeau.

There is less fog at Camp Wilson than any other health resort in Southern California.

The opening proved that the neatest military is at the Margrave, 124 South Spring.

A full line of traveling bags at the trunk factory, 344 North Main street.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware lumber. H. Bohman, 51 S. Spring.

Mrs. E. Rossen, dressmaker and infants' outfitter, 235 South Spring street.

Electric heater, C. T. Paul's, 130 S. Main, Campbell's Curio Store, 325 S. Spring. "The Unique" kid-glove house.

There will be a flag-raising at Hewitt-street school, near East First street, Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

Rev. A. C. Smither lectured at the Temple, 112 S. Spring, last evening on "The World's Fair" to a large audience.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Joe Ealand, N. M. Bailey and Mrs. M. Hutton-ger.

It will be considered a favor if emplowers will register at the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, for any situations which can be filled by worthy young women.

The Boyle Heights Stars defeated the East Side Champions last Sunday, at the old First-street baseball grounds, by a score of 15 to 5. The Stars will play the Boyle Heights Blues at the same grounds next Sunday.

The Catalina Mining and Milling Company has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and the following board of directors: George W. Prichard, J. H. G. R. Bacon, L. L. Jenkins and K. D. Wade.

The board of managers of the Young Women's Christian Association invite all members to observe today, the national day of prayer for Young Women's Christian Associations. A prayer service for the work in this city will be held in the rooms, No. 212 South Broadway, at 3 p.m.

The project of organizing a company of the Naval Reserve in this city is again taking shape, many of the young men having succeeded in getting the movement started, and it is proposed to make the company a private detachment at first, with an idea of the eventual creation of a naval brigade by the Legislature, when the new organization may be taken in with others to complete the required number.

GRAND AUCTION SALE — ANGELO NO. 120 HEIGHTS.

One hundred and fifty choice, large lots—50 Saturday, October 21, at 2 p.m. on the premises. A rare opportunity to buy these elegant sites at your own price. Special credit terms of one-quarter cash, balance in one and two years. Maps, catalogues, at Easton, Eldridge & Co., 121 South Broadway.

MISS JORDAN'S RECEPTION.

It will take place Friday and Saturday, October 13 and 14.

Miss A. Jordan, of No. 318 South Spring street, and Miss Reader, have returned from New York with an elegant line of the latest fashions. The reception days will be Friday and Saturday, October 13 and 14. The doors will be open at 10 a.m. and on Saturday the house will be kept open till 9 o'clock in the evening. The ladies of Los Angeles, Pasadena and vicinity are cordially invited. No cards.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Without reserve, and to the highest bidder, 150 choice residence sites of famous Angelino Heights will be sold Saturday, October 21, at 2 p.m., on the premises. You will probably never again have a chance to buy such elegant property at your own figures. Remember the terms—only one-quarter cash, balance one and two years, at ten per cent. also, remember the date, Saturday, October 21, and let your bid be known. Maps, catalogues at Easton, Eldridge & Co., 121 South Broadway.

1029 1029 1029

Is the telephone number of Robert Sharp & Co., underwriting parlor, at 505 South Spring street, with results, maps, etc., etc. are of the best, services and facilities the same, prices the lowest, where all modern improvements are adopted, and the best our guarantee. Applications are placed at the disposal of our patrons who desire it, without extra charge.

TURNING POINT IN CITY PROPERTY.

Angelino Heights at auction. A grand public offering of 150 selected lots, Saturday, October 21, at 2 p.m., on the premises. No reserve, no limit. Your price is ours. Particulars, maps and catalogues at Easton, Eldridge & Co., 121 South Broadway.

WAIT FOR IT! IT WILL BE AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

One hundred and fifty choice, selected lots, on beautiful Angelino Heights, at auction, without reserve or limit, Saturday, October 21, at 2 p.m., on the premises. Remember the special credit terms are only one-quarter cash, balance one and two years. Maps, catalogues, etc., at Easton, Eldridge & Co., 121 South Broadway.

WOOD THE WINNER.

The Great Free-for-all Santa Ana Pace

Taken By the Northern Horse in Straight Heats.

The Event Witnessed by Eight Thousand People.

Great Disappointment Over the Defeat of Silkwood, the Pride of Orange County—Some Other Good Races.

W. Wood won the free-for-all racing race at Santa Ana yesterday (Wednesday) in three straight heats, before an audience of over eight thousand people. The race was a very pretty one, barring the first heat, and Wood's victory demonstrates the fact that he surely is a great horse—a greater horse on that day than either Silkwood or Our Dick, for whom hands down. It was not Silkwood's day to win; neither was it Dick's. Yellow ribbons with the name of Silkwood standing out in bold, black letters fluttered in the breeze from the grandstand and from the lappets of many coats until after the second heat, and then they were transferred to inside coat pockets or the folds of a traveling wrap. To have pleased the greater number of spectators, Silkwood should have won the second heat, but he could clearly outstrip with the other horses to the finish, but Wood and Dick both demonstrate that a season's hard work and being in the best of condition were essential elements in order to obtain or maintain a lead down the stretch toward the wire.

At THE PAVILION.

At the pavilion in the evening a literary and musical programme was rendered. The attendance was much larger than upon the opening evening.

TODAY'S RACES.

The races today will be as follows:

No. 1, running, one-mile dash, \$200;

Capitola, ch. m., Allen Stroud; Four Aces, ch. g., Allen Stroud; Vendome, ch. c., W. Maben; Daphne, b. f., Mrs. Wolfekill; Donna Lila, b. m., D. H. Bishop; John H. B. g., J. Hill; Broadchurch, b. f., Ed. Tracy; Nacho L. B., M. A. Forster; Hock Hocking, Jr., b. ch., T. A. Case.

No. 2, running, one-half mile and repeat, \$200; Belle, br. m., E. B. Gifford; Midnight, br. g., G. C. Stover; Lady Morris, br. m., L. Stetson; White Argenta, b. t., J. H. Butler; Jinxler, b. t., C. Morris; Mumming, ch. h., W. Maben; Rita, b. m., C. A. Durfee.

No. 3, trotting, stakes, for foals of 1891:

No. 4, running, one-mile dash, \$200;

Capitola, ch. m., Allen Stroud; Four Aces, ch. g., Allen Stroud; Vendome, ch. c., W. Maben; Daphne, b. f., Mrs. Wolfekill; Donna Lila, b. m., D. H. Bishop; John H. B. g., J. Hill; Broadchurch, b. f., Ed. Tracy; Nacho L. B., M. A. Forster; Hock Hocking, Jr., b. ch., T. A. Case.

No. 5, trotting, one-half mile and repeat, \$200; Belle, br. m., E. B. Gifford; Midnight, br. g., G. C. Stover; Lady Morris, br. m., L. Stetson; White Argenta, b. t., J. H. Butler; Jinxler, b. t., C. Morris; Mumming, ch. h., W. Maben; Rita, b. m., C. A. Durfee.

No. 6, trotting, stakes, for foals of 1891:

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TWELFTH YEAR.

WENDEL EASTON, Pres.
GEO. W. FRINK, V.-Pres.
GEO. EASTON, Secretary.
ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, Treasurer.



AT AUCTION!

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1893, at 2 P.M.

On the property, under the large auction tent we will sell at

ANGELENO HEIGHTS

150

Large Home Lots, selected from this Magnificent Tract

150

Every subdivision commands a fine view of the city. Elegant drainage. Good water supply, and in the immediate vicinity are some of the most elegant homes in Los Angeles. Temple Street Cable Cars direct to the property. The proposed extension of the Electric Road to be built along Bellevue avenue in the immediate future, connecting at Main street, directly through the property.

Come One! Come All!

Ladies Specially Invited.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash; balance in one and two years, interest at 8 per cent. Title perfect; certificate of title with each purchase.

Easton, Eldridge & Co., AUCTIONEERS.

J. L. BALLARD, Mgr.

121 S. Broadway.

The Fuel Problem Solved

—BY THE—

MODERN GAS STOVE.

No oil to handle.

No disagreeable odor.

No danger of explosion.



No coal or wood to bring in.
No ashes or soot to take out.
No danger of fire.

Economical.
Efficient.
Always ready.

Gas Heaters from \$3.50 Up.

Los Angeles Lighting Company,

457 South Broadway.

DR. HONG SOI,

Removed to
227 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. HONG SOI has graduated and received his diploma from the medical schools and universities of Canada and China. He is the author of several medical treatises and his family, and has made thorough studies of all diseases of the human body. The doctor has had wide experience as a physician, and during his long stay of six years in Los Angeles, he has made many skillful cures. The doctor can cure CONSTITUTION, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, TUBERCULOSIS, RHEUMATIC DISEASES, RHEUMATIC TROUBLES, and all diseases that the human body is heir to, by natural herb medicine, freshly prepared every day. No opium or poisonous drugs are used. All diseases diagnosed by feeling the pulse.

NILES PEASE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furniture, Carpets,
Lace and Silk Curtains,
Portieres, Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Linoleums, Mattings, Etc.
337-339-341 South Spring St.

Do you know that there is science in neatness?

Be wise and use

SAPOLIO

Southern California Furniture Co.
SOUTH MAIN STREET. NO. 326-330

THE MONEY THEIRS.

Decision in the Field-Shorb Case.

The Supreme Court Reverses a Former Judgement.

Findings are Rendered in Favor of the Defendants.

Other Causes Determined by the Higher Court—A Husband's Right to Damages the Topic of an Opinion—Court Notes.

Some months ago D. W. Field, as plaintiff's attorney, brought suit against A. S. Shorb and others, for an accounting in the matter of the estate of Daniel J. Harris, deceased.

The main averment of the complaint was that on May 13, 1890, the deceased drew a check for \$500, payable to Maitie L. Shorb, and delivered the same to her; that on July 3, 1890, he drew another check for \$1288.25, payable to the same person, and delivered this to her, also a certificate of deposit for \$25,000. Maitie Shorb claimed that the checks and certificates were presents to her. The plaintiff in the case maintained that they were not gifts, but remained a part of the estate of deceased until his death.

Several banking companies were made defendants to the action also, upon the allegations that portions of the money collected upon the checks and certificates were upon deposit with them.

Some twenty different issues were submitted to the jury, who returned specific answers to a part and none to the remainder. The court found for the defendants in favor of the \$500 check, but against them as to the second, and the certificate.

The holding of the Supreme Court, to which the case was appealed, is: "The complaint seems to go upon three theories. First, that the check and certificate were obtained from the defendants by means of a conspiracy, the result of which was obtained by undue influence exerted upon the deceased; second, that they were delivered to Mrs. Shorb merely for safe-keeping, and always remained the property of the deceased; and, third, that the time they were delivered, on July 3, 1890, the deceased was of unsound mind, and incapable of giving the said certificate and check for any purpose."

"It is averred that the defendants, the Shorbs, conspired to obtain undue influence over the deceased by great exhibition of means, and inducing him to use, large quantities of intoxicating liquors for the purpose of weakening his mental condition, and by many other acts, which tended to give them control over him. The deceased, by undue influence over him, induced him to give the checks and certificates to Maitie L. Shorb. With respect to this part of the complaint, it is sufficient to say that the court found that none of the allegations of conspiracy and fraud were true.

"With respect to the second theory of the complaint noticed, we suppose that the findings of the court are to be taken to mean that the check and certificate were given Mrs. Shorb to sustain such findings; that is, leaving out of view the question of mental unsoundness of the deceased. The check was drawn payable to Mrs. Shorb, and was immediately collected by her, and the money deposited to her account, and it does not appear that the deceased ever called upon her afterward for the proceeds, or made any question about it; there is no evidence tending to show that the check was not given to her as her own property, while her testimony is directly to the point that it was a gift."

The decision of the Supreme Court reverses the judgment and finds for the plaintiffs.

NO GROUND FOR APPEAL.

The Supreme Court decides, in an opinion received in this city yesterday, that the former judgment entered in the case of the Bank of San Luis Obispo vs. Wickersham et al. must be affirmed.

The plaintiff is a banking corporation, and in its complaint alleged that on September 10, 1878, it was financially embarrassed and unable to meet its liabilities without borrowing large sums of money, and that the defendant Wickersham was then the owner of 400 shares of its stock, each share being of the par value of \$100, the actual value, however, not exceeding \$76 per share. The plaintiff was then offering the unsold shares of its capital stock for \$80 per share, but was unable to find subscribers thereto. It was further alleged that the defendant, Wickersham, and his co-defendants entered into a conspiracy to transfer to Wickersham \$40,000 of the money and assets of the bank, through and by means of a sale of the 400 shares then owned by him, and that for the purpose of concealing from the plaintiff the fact that he was the real vendor of the stock, it was further agreed between defendant that the sale should appear to be made by the defendants, Steele and Harford, as the owners of such stock; and that, in pursuance of such conspiracy, the defendant, Phillips, then president of the bank, and acting in its behalf, purchased the stock from the defendants, Steele and Harford, for \$8000 and on September 18, 1878, paid the agreed price out of money belonging to plaintiff, and caused the transaction to be entered in the books as a purchase of such stock by plaintiff from Steele and Harford. It was also alleged that Steele and Harford paid over to Wickersham the stock received by them, and that Wickersham caused Phillips to enter into the agreement for the purchase of the 400 shares of stock against him, charging him with the embezzlement of moneys belonging to plaintiff which was then president.

The plaintiff then filed a complaint, and it was agreed that Steele and Harford would pay to plaintiff the sum of \$1000, and if Steele and Harford ceased to be president of the bank on October 10, 1878, one month after the transaction complained of had taken place, and that he kept in his private custody certain letters written to him by Wickersham in relation to the sale of the stock until March 15, 1879, when he delivered the same to J. L. Craden, then president of the bank. At this time the alleged fraud in the sale of the stock was discovered.

It was not stated in the complaint that either of the defendants was a director of the bank at the time of the purchase and sale of the stock referred to, with the exception of Phillips, who is inferentially alleged to have been one of its then directors, and there was no claim that plaintiff had ever offered to return the stock received by him as a result of the purchase complained of. The prayer of the plaintiff was for judgment against Wickersham for the

amount paid to him upon the sale of the stock, and that he account to plaintiff for all profits made by him from the use of such money, and for such other relief against him and the other defendants as should be proper.

Wickersham and Steele were the only defendants who seemed to have appeared in the Superior Court, and they demurred to the complaint on the ground that no cause of action was manifest. They also pleaded the statute of limitations. The demurser was sustained, and judgment rendered in favor of Wickersham and Steele, from whom the appeal was taken.

The Supreme Court decides that the demurser was very properly sustained, and orders the judgment affirmed.

FOR AN UNPAID BALANCE.

In the action to recover a certain unpaid balance of assessment on 1883 shares of stock in the case of the San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company, appellant, vs. L. W. Dennis, respondent, the decision of the lower court comes back from the Supreme Court reversed.

The suit was to recover against respondent, who was a stockholder of the plaintiff corporation, judgment for money due as indicated.

The Superior Court found that the respondent, in 1883, the time the assessment was levied, was the owner of the stock, and that the board of directors had not, before the commencement of the action, elected to waive further statutory proceedings to collect the assessments.

The arguments made were that the defendant was the owner of the stock for which he had regularly subscribed and agreed to pay. The answer admitted the ownership of all but one share of the stock.

It was claimed by the respondent that the plaintiff having introduced evidence to prove that Dennis was a stockholder, treated the qualified denial as sufficient, and could not, therefore, be heard on the question of its sufficiency. In order to prove that the defendant was the owner of more than 1883 shares of stock, the plaintiff was compelled to offer the evidence which he introduced, and the authorities cited did not apply. But, however, this might be the evidence showed that the defendant was the owner of the stock; it showed that the assessment was made on the date of the certificate of stock was issued. It was true that it was not shown by the plaintiff that the purchase of the stock preceded the assessment, but no presumption could be indulged that the assessment was made a fraction of a day prior to the purchase.

The holding of the lower court was that the defendant was the owner of the stock, and that the assessment was valid. The court held that the defendant was the owner of more than 1883 shares of stock, the plaintiff was compelled to offer the evidence which he introduced, and the authorities cited did not apply. But, however, this might be the evidence showed that the defendant was the owner of the stock; it showed that the assessment was made on the date of the certificate of stock was issued. It was true that it was not shown by the plaintiff that the purchase of the stock preceded the assessment, but no presumption could be indulged that the assessment was made a fraction of a day prior to the purchase.

The lower court's conclusions were erroneous, and a reversal should follow.

ANOTHER CAUSE REVERSED.

In the case of Bedan, appellant, vs. Turney, respondent, the Supreme Court orders also that the former judgment be reversed. This suit was for damages against Turney for alleged criminal intimacy with the wife of the plaintiff. Judgment was rendered for defendant, when the appeal was taken, in the trial court.

The holding of the Supreme Court is: "The complaint seems to go upon three theories. First, that the check and certificate were obtained from the defendants by means of a conspiracy, the result of which was obtained by undue influence exerted upon the deceased; second, that they were delivered to Mrs. Shorb merely for safe-keeping, and always remained the property of the deceased; and, third, that the time they were delivered, on July 3, 1890, the deceased was of unsound mind, and incapable of giving the said certificate and check for any purpose.

"It is averred that the defendants, the Shorbs, conspired to obtain undue influence over the deceased by great exhibition of means, and inducing him to use, large quantities of intoxicating liquors for the purpose of weakening his mental condition, and by many other acts, which tended to give them control over him. The result of this influence over him induced him to give the checks and certificates to Maitie L. Shorb. With respect to this part of the complaint, it is sufficient to say that the court found that none of the allegations of conspiracy and fraud were true.

"With respect to the second theory of the complaint noticed, we suppose that the findings of the court are to be taken to mean that the check and certificate were given Mrs. Shorb to sustain such findings; that is, leaving out of view the question of mental unsoundness of the deceased. The check was drawn payable to Mrs. Shorb, and was immediately collected by her, and the money deposited to her account, and it does not appear that the deceased ever called upon her afterward for the proceeds, or made any question about it; there is no evidence tending to show that the check was not given to her as her own property, while her testimony is directly to the point that it was a gift."

The decision of the Supreme Court reverses the judgment and finds for the defendants.

COURT NOTES.

Frank Beaver, an incorrigible, was yesterday committed to the Reform school by Judge Clegg.

The bond given by Joseph Apablaza, charged with forgery, was yesterday declared forfeited and a bench warrant was issued from Department One for the man's arrest.

May Mvers, an Alameda-street woman, who is accused of having robbed an old man, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Clegg.

The trial of John Carter for robbery of the Eureka bank, which he will be tried on Sept. 10, was adjourned until Sept. 12, when the trial will be resumed.

Sam Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw's attorney for the defense, was present at the trial.

Judge Clark listened to testimony in the divorce cause of Schenck vs. Schenck, and the case was adjourned, being continued until today for further hearing.

No court was held in Department Four yesterday. Judge Van Dyke declared an adjournment in order that he might attend the funeral of ex-Judge Wilson.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

J. W. Retzman vs. Pasadena and Mt. Wilson Railway Company; suit for \$431.59, due for labor performed.

Estate of Joseph Lalanne, deceased; petition of Henry Charbonnel for letters of administration.

THE EAST SIDE.

Sacred Heart Parish Entertainment—Church Meeting.

The entertainment given by the ladies of Sacred Heart parish, at the church, on Monday evening, was a very pleasant affair, and was largely attended. The ladies have not yet been able to compute the exact amount realized from the fair, as all those having tickets have not yet reported their sales.

There will be a business meeting of the members of the Congregational Church this evening at the church parsonage.

The object is to decide upon the best method of raising money for the building fund.

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AN OPEN LETTER.

A Vigorous Correction of a Slanderous Statement.

The Earl Fruit Company Pays its Respects to an Esteemed Contemporary—That Corporation is Not Robbing Orange-growers.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 8, 1893.
Editor Ontario Observer, Ontario, Cal.—Dear Sir: It would hardly appear credible that you would lend the columns of your paper to a deliberate, intentional libel of any firm in California, and yet the article in the Ontario Observer of September 16, when considered in its most charitable light, can only be considered as a slanderous libel, from the fact that a libel consists of misrepresentations and mis-statements utterly incapable of being supported by facts, and as the facts and evidence are exactly contrary to the statements set forth in the article referred to, it is impossible to consider it other than as a libel.

I will not impugn the motive which actuates this article, although we both know no cause which would justify such a motive. I can readily appreciate that if the article was justified by the facts, the motive would then be justified, as it would be in the interest of your subscribers in exposing fraud, but when an article is published which is not justified, which is not justified by the evidence it sinks to the level of libel, which is injurious alike to the interests of your patrons, as well as to the firm labelled, from the fact that it misrepresents conditions as they exist, and misleads the public in your section as to the measures necessary for them to adopt in their protection.

If the growers are lead to believe that they are being deliberately swindled and defrauded by the commission-house, they will naturally grasp at any methods offered for their relief, and at once, demonstrating by the results from the so-promised relief, can awaken them to its insecurity.

Were you justified in your first premonition, that the Earl Fruit Company was deliberately robbing the growers, you would be right in exposing them to reward for any experiment on their behalf, but when the premises upon which you give this advice, as in the present instance, are false, you will be largely responsible for the disappointment upon the part of the growers in the hoped-for relief which the experiment brings. As cannot but prevent that it is in intention at least, to conduct your paper to the best ultimate interest of its patrons, I can only infer that, having misrepresented the conditions to them, you will gladly avail yourself of the opportunity of publishing this reply for the information which contains the facts and conditions as they actually exist, and not as you have represented them.

The Earl Fruit Company, as a commission-house, represents the growers, who place their fruit in its hands, entirely as an agent, and is entirely dependent upon the returns from its commissions for the enormous expenses incurred in marketing the fruit. The statement in your article, then, that the Earl Fruit Company, having contracted with the growers, to sell all of their oranges at f.o.b. market price, was at variance as to what this market price would be, is absolutely contradictory in itself, and contrary to every rule of business prudence.

You go even farther in your statement, and say that the Earl Fruit Company is only indifferent as to the market price, but that it purposely and deliberately demoralized the market. Common judgment ought to indicate to you the fallacy of such an argument and the certainty that the pursuance of such a policy upon the part of the commission-house could only lead to bankruptcy. Furthermore, had you investigated, you might have learned that the Earl Fruit Company itself individually owned the crops of several orchards, and any such policy as you have indicated would depreciate the value of its own fruit, and how you can presume it would identically endeavor to bring about such a result is more than one can comprehend.

A man's consideration ought to convince you that the strongest and most permanent card for its continued prosperity, which the Earl Fruit Company could advance, for its own benefit, would be a comparison of the prices which it realized for growers with the prices realized by its competitors. Its own increased commissions, apart from its increased commissions, would induce a motive paramount to all others why it should realize the best possible prices and results for the growers.

In every contract to which you refer as having been entered into between the growers and the Earl Fruit Company, the latter company was merely the growers' agent, stipulating to perform a service for the growers in consideration of a certain specified commission compensation, and it necessarily follows that the more satisfactory the result to the growers, the larger would this compensation be to the Earl Fruit Company. It is absolutely impossible for you to suggest any profit or gain which the Earl Fruit Company could derive by depreciating prices.

The contracts with the growers to which you refer, and the one made with Joseph Helms, contain the following clauses:

The Earl Fruit Company agrees to mark and oranges to the best advantage possible, and sell f.o.b. California if possible.

"The Earl Fruit Company to make cash advances equalizing the entire net proceeds of all f.o.b. sales as fast as possible, makes any f.o.b. sales return upon the other sales as fast as account sales are rendered."

The Earl Fruit Company, as the grower's agent does not obligate itself in these contracts to sell them as far as possible, makes any f.o.b. sales.

When any such sales are made, the Earl Fruit Company acts as the agent between the buyer and the grower, and as the grower's agent, it contracts for the grower, with the buyer, to the sale of the fruit, a specified f.o.b. price. To presume that the Earl Fruit Company absolutely guarantees for itself, irrespective of the buyer, to the grower permanent cash return based on these f.o.b. sales, would be equivalent to adjudging the Earl Fruit Company to be a commission firm operating on that basis, bankrupt at an early date.

Every grower who enters into one of these contracts with the Earl Fruit Company understands this equally as well as that friend, and it is inexcusable that you should base a libel on such a presumption.

There are a hundred contingencies between the date of the closing of a f.o.b. California sale by the Earl Fruit Company, and the time of collection by the buyer, and the time of collection from the buyer for the grower of the contract price, any one of which might render such a collection utterly impossible. You are perfectly aware of the fact that California does not mean California payment, but the date of the sale. The buyer does not pay for the fruit until he receives it at destination, which may be Chicago, New York, or other Eastern markets, and the contingencies which may render necessary arise in the intervening time between the date and hour of sale, and the time the fruit arrives at destination. During this intervening time the buyer may fail, or for any number of causes, may decline to receive the fruit and pay for it at destination, thus violating his contract, not with

the Earl Fruit Company as principal, but with the grower as the principal, and the Earl Fruit Company as agent.

It is well aware there are hundreds occurring every season, it would be utterly absurd to claim that the Earl Fruit Company is personally liable to the grower for action of the buyer in failing to abide by the contract. In all such cases, however, it is the duty of the commission-house to make the best possible disposition of the fruit for the grower, and with as little loss as possible.

Statistics, as you are aware, the buyer declines to receive the fruit on the ground of inferiority in quality, or on account of delays in transportation, or bases his refusal on these grounds in order to prevent him from recovering the consequences of his contract—and a failing or demoralized market. The Earl Fruit Company is utterly powerless to avoid instances of this kind, and when they do arise must make the best possible disposition of the fruit, either by compromising with the original buyer, or by disposing of it to other parties, and it follows as a matter beyond dispute or argument, that the settlement made with the grower is to be made with the original buyer, with such return as the sale of his fruit realizes, and not based on any f.o.b. price, for no f.o.b. price was paid. The growers all thoroughly understand this, and it is only by malicious libels and misrepresentations that they are led to act in contradiction to it.

Under exactly the same conditions if a carload of fruit sold f.o.b. California, was wrecked and entirely destroyed in transit, the Earl Fruit Company, having made the contract with the grower, would not be personally responsible to the grower for the full value of the fruit wrecked and destroyed, nor would the grower expect payment for the fruit which was absolutely absurd on the face of it, and yet it would be no more absurd than to presume that the Earl Fruit Company was responsible to the grower for all losses sustained where the disposition of the fruit was refused at destination, and it is only by the evidence it sinks to the level of libel, which is injurious alike to the interests of your patrons, as well as to the firm labelled, from the fact that it misrepresents conditions as they exist, and misleads the public in your section as to the measures necessary for them to adopt in their protection.

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SHORT OF FUNDS.

Men Being Turned Away from the Soldiers' Home.

The Appropriation Only Sufficient for the Number Now in the Institution—What the Officers Have to Say.

Men are being refused admittance to the Soldiers' Home every day now. The reason for this is that there is only enough money available to furnish food for those who are already members. There is barracks room sufficient to accommodate 300 more veterans, but if there is nothing for the old soldiers to eat, they might as well be somewhere else.

Capt. Thornton, the treasurer of the home, made an estimate of \$92,000 as a sum adequate for subsistence for the year. The amount of the appropriation by Congress was \$86,000, and when Congress finally passed the appropriation, only \$76,000 was allowed.

This latter sum is not enough to properly feed and warm all who are entitled to admission to the home.

Men are vainly seeking admission every day of the week—men who were brave soldiers for their country during the war of the rebellion—and the officers can do nothing but turn them away, hard as it may seem.

Treatment Thornton said that there were now 1050 men being fed, at a total cost of \$194.50 per day, or 19 cents per man per day. "During the coming months," said the captain, "I am going to reduce the cost to 17 cents per man per day. If we could have received the amount of my original estimate of \$92,000, I would have been able to furnish the men with a good meal every day."

Men are also being refused admission to the home, and the officers have to say that they cannot be taken in, it makes me heart-sick to view their disappointment.

"I had expected," continued Capt. Thornton, "to give the men a Thanksgiving dinner. They had one last year, and it was a fine one. You ought to have seen how those old fellows enjoyed their turkey and cranberry sauce. While we are unable to furnish them with a meal of this quality, we are still able to furnish them with a meal of turkey and cranberry sauce."

It is impossible to get 19 cents per day a small sum, indeed, to pay for the food of one man, including its preparation and cooking. It is a small sum, but the men are well provided for, and we cannot turn them away. But we are obliged to refuse to admit new applicants for the home, for lack of funds.

"Young man," Mr. Jewen is reported to have said, "you'll get your bonds men into trouble. What's the matter with you? That judgement isn't worth the paper it's written on."

Gulley didn't like the looks of affairs, and he consulted Atty. Adamson and his boddies. The boddies told him to serve the papers, and Adamson gave him an indemnifying bond of \$500.

With fresh nerve Gulley visited Mr. Jewen and told him he would levy on the company's property if the judgement was not satisfied and Saturday last.

It was shortly after noon yesterday when Gulley—with an one-armed man named William Ladd as an escort, followed by a big truck, proceeded down Clark street to the Baltimore and Ohio office at No. 193. Atty. Jewen was not in, but the office was in charge of W. W. Pickling. Gulley stated the object of his visit and Pickling wanted him to wait the return of Mr. Jewen. Gulley thought a wait of two years was long enough for anybody and refused. He read the papers over to Pickling, who tried to tell his chief by telephone, and then Gulley went to work. He made a careful selection of things in the office and took three racing chairs. Then his task suffered a rapture and he added three high-backed chairs to the lot. Three handsome desks next caught the official eye. They were all in use, but the contents were taken from the drawers, sorted on one side, and the desks loaded into the big truck along with the six chairs. In Gulley's mind the judgement was not yet satisfied. There were other things he wanted before he had a complete office lay out.

In the meantime a crowd had gathered. People who saw the knots on Gulley's forehairs as he sat thought what he would take next, offered him advice.

"Take the guy with the whiskers," said one.

Picking at the telephone had found Mr. Jewen and the answer to Gulley was that he was responsible and could do just as he pleased. The answer to the constable drew out more suggestions.

"The constable is to take care of all who knock at our doors for admission, and I am doing what I can to help him," said Gulley.

"Take off his clothes," shouted a blackblack, while a man told Gulley to take a lock of Pickling's hair. Things were getting warm when Gulley saw the office safe. The contents of the safe were dumped out on the floor, the safe pushed on the truck, and carted away. Last night at his office he said the goods were all stowed away, and would be offered at auction October 8, 1893, at No. 159 Thirty-ninth street, to satisfy the amount of the judgement.

"There is no use for the Yountville Home, anyway. More than one politician has run out of it and the government pays for the support of its veterans there goes into the pockets of San Francisco boddies.

Only about one-half of the men there are entitled to the benefits of a soldier's home. It would seem to be a good idea to let the men go there and disabled, unable to work on the outside, and what am I to do? God help them. My estimate for the home is that it would cost \$10,000 for the year, but it has been charged against the grower, but not against the Earl Fruit Company, although there is nothing in the contract or in the principle connected with the commission business which makes this a legal expense to the commission firm acting as an agent.

"It has been the desire of the Earl Fruit Company to propitiate its patrons and to conduct its business with them in a manner to inspire confidence, and in order to effect and insure that result the Earl Fruit Company has at times assumed a portion of the burden of the loss by growers, even in the event of failure, and has never failed to do so systematically and persistently instilled into the minds of the growers, upon the part of the Earl Fruit Company's enemies that the company's future lies in the use of all the means at our disposal for administration, supposing we do, and I wish some one would tell me what I can do to right matters."

The government pays about \$45,000 a year for the support of the veterans in the Yountville home. That is, there are approximately 150 men there, and the government sets apart \$100 a year for each man in that home.

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"It has been the desire of the Earl Fruit Company to propitiate its patrons and to conduct its business with them in a manner to inspire confidence, and in order to effect and insure that result the Earl Fruit Company has at times assumed a portion of the burden of the loss by growers, even in the event of failure, and has never failed to do so systematically and persistently instilled into the minds of the growers, upon the part of the Earl Fruit Company's enemies that the company's future lies in the use of all the means at our disposal for administration, supposing we do, and I wish some one would tell me what I can do to right matters."

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MARKED OBSOLETE.

Words That Have Gone Out of Popular Use.

Thought to Be Vulgar English They Yet Have an Ancient and Honorable Ancestry—Very Peculiar Etymology.

WIGSBY'S VACATION AT HOME.

How We Managed to Look as If We Had Been to the Country.

(Philadelphia Times) Words, like dogs and bonnets, have their day, and when that day is past they seem to be laid on the shelf like old-fashioned pieces of china, to be regarded only as curiosities. The dictionary that still keeps them in remembrance, but marks them with the fatal "obs." (obsolete,) represents the closet shelf where the old china is still tolerated, not for its use or beauty, but because of its very antiquity. Even the presence of these words in the dictionary does not argue that they are known outside of it. For only a few weeks ago, in an article describing the motto worked upon the sampler, was corrected by the printer to "accend." "May heaven accend thy words with prudence."

Less than a hundred years ago accend meant to kindle, to set on fire. Now it is marked obsolete in the dictionary, and no new word has come to replace it. There seems no more reason for it to be laid on the shelf than for that little old-fashioned cream pitcher with its quaint form and indescribable decorations of green and gold dots that represented no vine and flower known to botany, to be set upon my chimney piece. It has not outlived its usefulness just because it is old. There are other words the dictionary marks obsolete that are current in old fashioned compositions which outlast a foreigner, which, like its neighbor, outlandish, has taken a meaning slightly uncomplimentary. Aroynt or aroynt, meaning stand back or get behind, is still used by the milkmaid in speaking to the cow and will stay in her place to the milked. "Contrast that fellow!" one boy says to another who teases him, and the dictionary says it means to make sad, but that it is obsolete.

We should not accuse any departure from the old and unused, from grammar or pronunciation or meaning of words, to the ignorance or stupidity of the speaker. It may not be bad but only antiquated English. Such an outburst of ours, umbrel for umbrella, afraid to afraid, rife for rife, to ax for ax, to put for put out or extrush even, up them things away," for those things. However, these expressions have had their day, and are no longer good English, as they do not conform to the present use of common speech and our standard in speaking and writing. The same may be said of certain ways of pronouncing words now used only by uneducated or old-fashioned people, as contrary, mischievous, blasphemous, accented on the second syllable. In stead of the first, as at present.

It is easy to prove that these are not mispronunciations, but only an old pronunciation used by the people after the educated classes had given it up.

Dr. Johnson gave the accent to the first syllable in accordance with the authority and command of Shakespeare, as his authority, and Walker praises those "Who grieved to see the compound depart so far from the sound of the simple," with "heroic fortitude," who would oppose the multitude by pronouncing the first of the word knowledge as it is the word to know. He says the "pupil and bar have for years given sanction to this pronunciation, but the Senate and the stage hold out inflexibly and firmly and the public are largely sensible to the improvement. They continue even in our day to pronounce as in the old ludicrous rhyme,

The lexicographers maybe, were a little too easy with the "nation at large," and perhaps that was why they seemed "insensible to the improvement."

In Southern Pennsylvania, where many examples of metonymy have been observed, cucumber is often replaced by the general name of pickle, as the thrifty gardener, anticipating the rainy fate that awaits it, designates the vine and its fruit.

Lantern. Dr. Johnson says, is by mistake often written lanthorn, because transparent cases for candles were generally made of horn, and those who did not know the derivation of the word from the Latin lanterna were told that this is the true etymology. The worker-basic covered glass jars, used by European peasants and sailors, were by them called "Dame Jeannes." Angleclined into demijohns and to the colored servants on an old Southern home as the "Jing-Jing John."

Arcach is another word that in common use has lost its classic pedigree and has degenerated into "arky," denoting something very old-fashioned, with an imaginary reference to Noah's ark. Words spelt one way and pronounced another by some people who are what some other people call "heavy," are "wrack," pronounced wrack, which gives us "wrack and ruin," weapon, which they turn into weepen, and wound, which they rhyme with sound, following the old lexicographer, who tells us "wound, wond, is."

Another of this class of words is chap, in some localities still pronounced chop. Walker says the etymology of this word will not suffer us to write it chop, and universal usage will not permit us to pronounce it chap. So that it must be classed among those incorrigible words, the pronunciation and orthography of which are the subject of much variance. On the other hand, the Irish are repelled by the same authority in the year 1815 for pronouncing pain, balm and psalm as if spelled pawn, bawn and psawn, and now with a little more breath that is the accepted way in England and permissible in America.

But will the day ever come when a collision will mean, as it does in some places, any large or remarkable kind of gathering, even a funeral? It is probably a corruption of collision, for in the same neighborhood two wagons running into each other would be called a collision. Here, also, the say instead of "lighting a lamp," "making a candle," and anything that burns easily is "combustious."

Put the same prophecy was once made in regard to "clever" and "fun," neither of which could now be spared from the language.

Paid for a Local Gas.

George Paige, manager of a theatrical company, paid \$55, one day recently, at the price of a local hit made by his comedian the evening previous. The hit was a silly, but good-natured joke at the expense of Charles Crawford, a swell young man, being an allusion to his well-known hobby of riding a bicycle. Crawford had been the victim of the local trend on many occasions, and decided to make an example of this funny man. He was a lawyer, and the result was that ten suits were instituted against the company, one for criminal libel and the other for damages. The basis of the suit was that the young man had been undeservedly held up to public ridicule. The manager of the company was unable to furnish bonds, and for a time the County Jail staved him in the face. After much apologizing and explaining on his part, a compromise was affected. He was to make a public apology on the stage, and

A CONDENSED NOVEL.

How Freddy Found Out Isabel's Love for Him

(New York Press) The summer crowd at Raspberry Park has thinned out a good deal. Isabel Magrew and Freddy Patterson are about the last of the really lively set left. Each is staying because the other is there.

From the above, it may be inferred that Isabel and Freddy have arrived at an understanding. They have. And this is the way it came about:

After Isabel had been so unhappily disappointed by the sailor whom she rescued at the time of the great storm, she began to realize her notions of romance in her life. She remembered that she was 24, and that mamma's anxiety was perhaps justified.

"The only man who has yearned for me this season, so far as I know," she said to herself, "is Freddy, and I have scoured the park every day four times since he was commanding, but rich."

Next time delayed in its coming, Wiggy was evidently discouraged. Isabel smiled; he frowned. Isabel looked coy; he turned away. Isabel placed his hand on her shoulder; he puffed away at a good cigar, and leaned himself against the post lazily.

Nobody had observed them.

"Well, the Kentuckian says as he lifts the straight whisky glass to his lips, 'Here's to my boy and his companion,' nodding his head, 'Drinking hearty, and the drinks go down.' The Texan pours out his 'liquor' and says carelessly, but politely withal, 'My kindest, and the other fellow says 'Same here,' and the drink. The Georgians stands and talks a moment before taking up the bottle, and talks all the time, scarcely noticing his action as he pours out the rye and calls for 'polliwangs.' Then he stands and talks a moment longer, for Georgians, you know, are fond of talking. While he continues to think about the drinks he lifts his glass and says, 'Well, here goes, chap.' The other fellow replies, 'Let 'er go,' and she goes to the spot. The man from Louisiana, particularly if he comes from New Orleans, is nervous little spasm of cordiality. 'Lookin' to you,' says his companion from Louisiana, too, answering with characteristic wit, 'Send it south, send it south, and south she goes. The Virginian calls for mint juleps and while you are making them give us a little whisky straight. Take up the mint, bows his head after the olden style and says, 'And your health, and the other fellow answers, 'And your happiness,' and thus they all take their drinks with wondrous graciousness and with becoming cordiality. Of course, there are some changes to these shows from time to time, but as rule the sentiments of the sputa are ceaselessly at work, and the abuses of the 'sweatshops' where the cheap grades of clothing are produced will presently be matched in other branches of industry."

There is no more marked deterioration anywhere than in the quality of the output of the large publishing houses, and especially those that cater to the popular demand for fiction. This has come about contemporaneously with the effect of a enormous reduction in prices. The paper-covered novel can now be purchased at half the price of a week ago.

"To Lenox," said he.

"How long?" she remarked. "are we going there?"

"About two weeks," he replied.

"Remarkable!" she exclaimed. "Just our idea." Their schedule called for a month at Lenox.

"Then in two weeks more I shall return to town," said Freddy.

"Curious, isn't it?" she gurgled. "So are we?" (which was untrue.)

"In—Darnell," said Freddy.

"Please me," said Isabel. "Our Florida trip is planned for the same time" (A falsehood.)

Now Freddy was piqued. This similarity annoyed him. "My next journey will be to California and the City of Mexico," he remarked, as if he had a checker.

"Indeed," she said desperately, "we have made like plans." (A blind lie.)

With this Freddy began to smell a rat. "From California," he said as he glanced at her curiously from the corner of his eye, "she'll go to Europe, and then to Asia, and then to the North Pole by balloon, leaving there on a transoceanic boat for Sweden, Norway and Calcutta on the 31st of February."

And still Isabel, too full of joy to know what he was saying or what she said herself, remarked: "Dear me! Our plans exactly."

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